

SOME INFORMATION

RESPECTING

A M E R I C A,

COLLECTED BY

T H O M A S C O O P E R,

LATE OF MANCHESTER.

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L O N D O N:

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## P R E F A C E.

ON my return from America, I found myself pressed by so many enquiries respecting the state of Society, the means of living, and the inducements to settle upon that continent, that I determined to *reply in print* to such questions as were most frequently put to me, and which seemed to be of the most general importance. Hence the present publication which I should not have ventured upon, if I were not fully satisfied, that the information it contains (small as it is) would be very acceptable to a numerous class of readers in this country.

I quitted England in August 1793, and embarked at New-York, for Europe, in February 1794.

I left this kingdom expressly to determine whether America, and what part of it, was eligible for a person, like myself, with a small fortune, and a large family, to settle in. During my residence in Philadelphia, the Congress sat, and I had therefore the means of acquiring satisfactory information respecting every part of the continent which I had not a personal opportunity of visiting. I had no other employment, while in America, than to make observations and enquiries to this purpose; I therefore made this my business, and having compleatly satisfied my own mind upon this subject, I left part of my family there, and have returned (probably for the last time) to this country to fetch away the rest.

I mention this, that the reader may be truly apprized of the degree of authority due to the remarks with which I present him. Such of them as are the result of my own observation, I think may be safely relied on: so, indeed, in my opinion, may those which I have ventured



tured to make on the authority of others, since they are deduced from the collated information of persons on whom I can depend.

Perhaps some part of my predilection for America, may be justly attributed to my political prejudices in favour of the kind of government established there. It certainly does appear to me preferable to the present British government; and being convinced (as I am) that the majority of the people in this country, are of an opposite opinion, and not being an advocate for propagating liberty by the bayonet, or terrify a nation into freedom by the guillotine, I chuse for this also among other reasons, to quit a country whose politics I cannot approve.

I believe the same inducement will have its weight with many others in Great-Britain; and in my humble opinion, it will contribute, not only to the happiness of individuals, but to the peace of the country, to give vent to the perturbed spirit of the nation, rather than by compresure and confinement to increase the political acrimony already too prevalent in this Island.

I should make perhaps some apology for the plainness with which I have related the facts, for the apparently trifling circumstances I have introduced, and the incompleatness of the work itself. But I have not the means of making it more compleat; it contains all I know upon the subject worth communicating—I have neither the time, nor the talents, to make it entertaining—and I have inserted nothing but what I should have been glad to have known when I went out.

Such as it is, I hope it will answer a good purpose to the reader.

THOMAS COOPER.

L E T T E R S

FROM

A M E R I C A,

TO A

FRIEND IN ENGLAND.

L E T T E R I.

MY DEAR SIR,

**I** SHALL willingly give you such information as I can respecting this country. Your suppositions are certainly well founded respecting manufactures.—While land is so cheap, and labour is so dear, it will be too hazardous a speculation to embark a capital in any branch of manufacture which has not hitherto been actually pursued with success in this country.\*

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\* While America and England are *at peace*, there will be little or no temptation to set up manufactures in the former country. The prices of labour are too high; the master has not the same kind of command over his men; the men have  
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Even though these obstacles did not present themselves, I should fear the common lot of inventors and first improvers; they usually enrich the country and impoverish themselves. I am firmly of opinion, that the first capital employed in establishing the Manchester, the Birmingham, or the Staffordshire manufactures in America, would be sunk; and those who bore the "burthen and heat of the day," would go without their reward: their successors would probably be enriched.

The staple of America at present consists of Land, and the immediate products of land; and herein seems to me the most pleasant, the most certain, and the most profitable means of employment for capital, to an almost indefinite extent. However, as your enquiries are limited the alternative of becoming farmers, and look forward most frequently to becoming independant, by investing their savings in Land. But should there be war with America, necessity may and probably will induce the government of that country to encourage the investiture of capitals in manufactures of the most general demand. The persons thus investing their property in time of hostility, will probably apply with success to the legislature of their country on the commencement of peace, to be secured from loss, by prohibitions on the articles of foreign competitors. Thus may America be forced to become the permanent rival of Great Britain in those articles of manufacture, which the latter country now supplies.

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mitted to a certain object, I shall confine my observations chiefly to that.

Supposing you should determine to settle in America, what part do I recommend?

I know that your fortune is moderate; that you have political objections to many parts of the present government in England; and you have been an opponent also of the slave-trade. What then will probably be the conditions you would seek in the situation you are finally to adopt?

Coming from a country where the church is forced into what you deem an unnatural connection with the state, and where your religious opinions are the subject of popular obloquy, you would seek in America in the first place, an asylum from civil persecution and religious intolerance—some spot where you would suffer no defalcation in political rights, on account of theological opinions; and where you might be permitted to enjoy a perfect freedom of *speech* as well as of sentiment, on the two most important subjects of human enquiry.

Being opposed to the system of Negro slavery, you will have very strong, if not insuperable objections, to those parts of the continent where slaves are the only servants to be procured; and where the law and the practice of the country tends to support this humiliating distinction



between man and man. But as labourers in husbandry, as well as for domestic purposes, will be necessary, some situation must be chosen where servants may be procured with tolerable facility, although slavery do not prevail.

As the period of civil commotion and internal warfare seems, in your opinion, not far distant in almost every part of Europe; you would wish, I suppose, to fix in a place where you are likely to enjoy the blessings of peace, without the hazard of interruption from any circumstances at present to be foreseen: Dreading the prospect, however distant, of turbulence and bloodshed in the *old* country, you will hardly expose yourself unnecessarily to similar dangers in the *new*: you will, therefore, not direct your course toward those parts of the continent where the present enmity, or uncertain friendship of the American savages, will render peace and property, and personal security in any degree dubious.

As your fortune is not large, you will think it an object to consider in what way you can improve it; where and how you can live most comfortably upon small property and moderate industry. If, indeed, a *number* of people personally, or by reputation, acquainted with each other, with similar habits of life, and general pursuits, were to quit your country, they would naturally

naturally endeavour to pitch upon a settlement, where they need not be so divided as to renounce the society they have been accustomed to enjoy ; or to accommodate themselves suddenly to a change of habits, and manners, and friends, and associates. With many of them in middle life, or advanced in years, this would be a circumstance of the utmost importance to their future comfort : and, therefore, no situation for a *number* of persons of this description could be perfectly eligible, where this accommodation could not be procured. It would, in such a case, therefore, be desirable to fix upon some part of the continent, where a large body of contiguous land could readily be procured at a reasonable price. I say, at a reasonable price ; because the persons who would be likely to quit your country for this, must, in my opinion, as a *principal* inducement, have in view the more easy improvement of a small fortune, and the more easy settlement of a large family with us, than with you : and it would, therefore, be expedient that such a situation were chosen, and such a plan of settlement adopted, as would hold out a reasonable expectation of a gradual increase in the value of that property in which they shall be induced to invest the wreck of their British fortunes. Perhaps the purchase of land in some of the American states, is the most speedy as well as the

most certain means of improving a present capital; especially to those who can give an immediate increased value, by settling as neighbours on their own contiguous farms. In this view, therefore, and for this purpose, they should endeavour to procure a *large* tract, and at a price not only reasonable, but so low in the first instance as to admit of an early increased value, by the means of a neighbourhood and improving resident proprietors. Were such a plan to take place, I have no hesitation in saying that the persons adopting it would settle here more comfortably to themselves, and more beneficially to their interest, than if they were to go out as insulated, unconnected individuals. Such an opportunity presents itself. I have no doubt of your acting wisely in taking it, rather than come hither to seek your fortune single handed. But if not, still the next most adviseable plan for you would be, (as you do not mean to follow trade) to go where land is cheap and fertile; where it is in a progress of improvement, and if possible in the neighbourhood of a few English, whose society, even in America, is interesting to an English settler, who cannot entirely relinquish the *memoria temporis acti*.

Nor is the article of Climate unimportant. It will be wished, I conceive, that any sudden or violent change should, if possible, be avoided, and

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(*cæteris paribus*) that a new-comer should be exposed to no greater excess of heat or cold, beyond what he has been accustomed to bear, than the difference in point of natural situation between the two countries must inevitably produce. The United States contain so many varieties of climate, that there is great room for choice in this respect; but there is no doubt about the propriety of avoiding in this article the seven months winter of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and the parching summers of Georgia and the Carolinas. Somewhere among the middle states, a situation not very different from the climate of England, may easily be found. A perfect similarity is neither necessary nor possible, and the human constitution easily and speedily adapts itself to slight variations.

With these preliminary observations in view, let us examine the inducements, which the respective states of America present, to a British emigrant in your situation.

The southern states of Georgia, and North and South Carolina, seem quite out of the question, from the extreme heat of the climate and the prevalence of Negro slavery.\*—The intense

\* About one-third of the gross number of the inhabitants of the southern provinces (Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Kentucky) are slaves. The whole number of slaves in the United States of America is about 700,000.



and long continued cold of New Hampshire and Massachusetts (including Vermont and the province of Maine), appears highly, though not perhaps equally objectionable. To me at least, it seems a most unpleasant circumstance, that not much above one-third of the year is afforded by nature to the farmer, wherein to provide sustenance for the remaining two-thirds; which (to use an expression of Mr. J's) like Pharaoh's lean kine devour the fat ones.

In the north-eastern states moreover, (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c.) property is much divided,\* farms are small, and land in general dear; hence purchases are not easily made here, with the same prospect of future increase in value, which many of the other states afford. Add to this, that these parts of the American continent do themselves furnish yearly a very considerable number of emigrants to the middle and western states. They are "the northern hive" of this country. And the same reasons that operate upon the natives to emigrate from thence, will be reasons also against an emigration thither.

The states of Rhode Island, Jersey, Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, with the settlements on the western waters,

\* Connecticut contains at least 62 persons per square mile.

have all of them claims to consideration on the present occasion.

Rhode Island in point of climate and productions, as well as in appearance, is perhaps the most similar to Great Britain of any state in the Union. The winters are somewhat longer and more severe, the summers perhaps a little warmer: but it participates with Great Britain in some measure in the defects of climate, being from its situation subject to a moister atmosphere,\* than many of the other states. The soil of Rhode Island also, (though not in general of a good quality) is too much improved, and the land too much divided to admit of any large contiguous purchases as a speculation, though single farms at a rate comparatively moderate might be procured here. This, however, is owing to a decay of trade in this part of America, and to the inhabitants themselves, quitting their situations for the prospect of a more advantageous trade. It is rather adapted for a grazing than a corn country; scantily timbered, comparatively plentiful in milk and butter, and cheese; but not abounding in what the Americans term good or rich

\* This observation is applicable to the vicinity of New York also, where they find that wood intended for use in the southern climates, cannot be sufficiently seasoned. In Pennsylvania it may. Indeed this remark will evidently apply to the whole northern sea-coast of America.

land. The division of property, however, and its present tendency rather to decrease than increase in value, renders it ineligible for your proposed scheme.

The climate of New Jersey (were there no other objections), is unpleasant to Europeans, particularly in the summer season, from its eastern situation, the many swamps it contains, and the quantity of sea coast in proportion to its extent.\* Musketoes and agues are more troublesome in this than in many of the other northern or even middle states; and in the more eligible parts of New Jersey property is too much divided, and too dear to promise success to an

\* It may be taken as a general rule admitting of few exceptions, that the whole eastern shore of America, from Boston to Georgia, and the distance of from 50 to 150 miles from the sea, is comparatively barren and unhealthy. This latter circumstance arises from two causes: first, the variableness of the climate from the exposure of this part of America to the Atlantic winds, and which in the north-eastern provinces produce rheumatisms, catarrhs, and consumptions: and secondly, from the low situation and great proportion of water in respect to land, where the large rivers are about to empty themselves into the ocean. Hence, in the southern and middle provinces, the plagues of insects and reptiles, oppressive heat, and fever and ague. The influence of a hot sun upon the moist and low land of the American coast almost infallibly subjects an European (particularly an Englishman) to attacks of intermittents. Hence, I should not prefer the states of Jersey, Delaware, or Maryland. A view of the map will easily explain this.

establishment,



establishment, such as I would recommend to you.

The same remarks will in a great degree apply to the state of Delaware, to which also there is a farther objection arising from the illiberality of the religious test law, contained in its constitution; not to mention the present prevalence of Negro slavery in that portion of the Continent.

The state of New York seems increasing more rapidly in every circumstance of prosperity, than any other state perhaps in the Union, Pennsylvania excepted. The city of New York ranks next to Philadelphia as a place of trade, and the back parts of the state afford, at no very dear price, immense tracts of the richest land. Neither is the climate in general so different from that of Great Britain, as to constitute any formidable objection to British settlers. It is colder and warmer than your country; but in some parts, a little more warmth would in my opinion be no disadvantage: for although the numerous tribes of American apples are to be found here in great perfection, the peach, it is said, does not perfectly ripen at Albany.

Beyond comparison, the most fertile part of this state is the Genesee country; which, since the present unfortunate war with the Indians, has attracted a great number of the New England emigrants, who a year or two ago were induced



induced to travel to the western frontier of the Ohio, in search of cheaper and better land, than could be found in their own country. Indeed there does not appear to be much difference in the kind or quality of the soil, between the first rate land of the Genesee and the Kentucky territory: whatever difference there is, may be fairly attributed to the greater warmth of the climate in the last mentioned part of America, which has its disadvantages in others to counterbalance its benefit in this respect. If the mere circumstance of richness of soil therefore were to determine emigration, a New England emigrant might reasonably stop in the Genesee country, without taking so long a journey as many of his countrymen have heretofore done.

To this part of the state, however, rich and fertile as it is, there are serious and formidable objections. 1st, The difficulty of procuring servants in husbandry, or indeed of any other kind; for as the land is but lately begun to be settled, the inhabitants, therefore, consist at present almost wholly of the class of first settlers, who depend chiefly on the labour of themselves and their families for support. 2dly, The superfluous produce of the Genesee lands must be sent either to Philadelphia or New York, by the way of Albany. The conveyance will be troublesome and expensive both ways. That part of the Ge-  
nesee

nessee which is nearest to the Susquehannah and the Delaware, will of course find vent for its produce at Philadelphia. This city will also attract the produce of a great part of the Genesee country, which from mere situation would seem more in the vicinity of New-York market, in consequence of the greater exertions\* making by the state of Pennsylvania, to facilitate the carriage of commodities by means of new roads and canals, and the improvement of river navigation. It is evident from hence (as indeed it is from a simple inspection of the map) that the interior parts of Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of the Susquehannah, where the land for the most part is extremely fine, have very considerable advantages over the most advantageous part of the Genesee tract, in the facility of transporting produce to market. Therefore, unless under circumstances of much greater superiority of soil in the Genesee, than as yet appear to exist, the produce of the interior of Pennsylvania must come first and cheapest to market. But the present price of lands in the Genesee, is full as high as in the rich parts of Pennsylvania, a hun-

\* Compare what Morfe says of Pennsylvania, in this respect, page 424, quarto edition, with page 377, where he speaks of the roads of New York State; and read the proposals for improving the roads in Pennsylvania, which I have added to this Letter.

dred and fifty miles nearer to Philadelphia. 3dly, The general richness of the soil in the Genesee, renders it difficult to make pleasant and commodious roads: humidity makes the ground soft and muddy.\* 4thly, The same circumstances are unfavourable also in respect to health. Indeed, the whole tract of the Genesee country lies under the probable imputation of being insalubrious. The rivers are sluggish; the country flat; the soil moist; small lakes are numerous; and not a mountain is to be found from the Genesee river to the falls of Niagara. So prevalent indeed has been the fever and ague, that the new settlers on the one side, and the Indians on the other side of the Genesee river, not long ago were almost equally affected with this debilitating disorder. As the settlers become accustomed to the climate, they become less liable to attacks of these intermittents; but few, if any, escape a very unpleasant seasoning. Hence also it may arise, that the tribe of Indians in that neighbourhood are so inferior in size and

\* The winters are milder, and therefore more rainy, in the Genesee country, near the large lakes, than in the part of America comprehended between the latitudes of  $40\frac{1}{2}$  and  $42\frac{1}{2}$ . Near the lat. 42, the streams run both ways, towards the Atlantic and towards the lakes.

strength.\*



strength.\* 5thly, It is rather an unpleasant circumstance attending the Genesee country, that it forms the frontier to the Indians, who navigate the lakes along the whole tract. Indeed many tracts in the Genesee territory itself are reserved by the Indians. At present they are friendly; and should they become otherwise, they will be ultimately subdued: but the state of intermediate contest on such an occasion would ill suit the habits and inclinations of a peaceable European. Along the Mohawk river, the lands are rich and heavily timbered; and sell at present at a price, not much superior perhaps to the comparative advantages they present; but they are liable to most of the objections which may be made to the Genesee country.

It seems evident from the circumstances I have enumerated, that this country, (which in other respects is the most eligible part of New-York state for many purposes of a new settler) has numerous disadvantages attending it. Disadvantages, which an American emigrant from the thick settled states of New-England would regard as trifling; but which I think will appear in a more formidable light to Europeans.

\* This has been a great objection to Williamsburg on the Genesee River: In the new settlement of Bath Town, in the Genesee, this seems to have been foreseen, for it is placed somewhat above the level of the surrounding country.



There is another objection to New-York State, arising from its laws, which do not permit aliens to purchase, transmit or convey landed property; so that until actual residence makes a purchaser a Citizen, he must act thro' the agency of a Trustee, in whose honour and integrity he must implicitly confide.

I know of very few objections that can be made to the state of Pennsylvania. In point of climate, the difference between this part of the American continent and Great Britain is not only very supportable, but in my opinion much in favour of the former, even to British feelings, especially in the northern and north-western parts of the state. The summers are somewhat warmer and the winters colder here than at London; but the general state of the air, is more dry, more pleasant, and I think more healthy. The central situation of this state with respect to the others, the prosperous state of its treasury, the numerous projected improvements in roads and canals, the possession of the largest and most flourishing city of America,\* and the superior proportion not only of imports and exports,† but particularly of

\* Philadelphia.

† This will be seen by the Table of Exports hereafter given. The number of Emigrants will bear a proportion to the quantity of Shipping trading to the respective parts of America. The two ports of Philadelphia and New York enjoy about one-third of the whole trade of America, and the proportion of the former is double that of the latter port.

emigrants

emigrants of every class that come to the port of Philadelphia—altogether make it probable that Pennsylvania may fairly be regarded as the most flourishing state of the Union. I do not count much upon the residence of Congress at Philadelphia, because that is an advantage (if it be one) merely temporary, and because I think you will not be disposed to a residence in a metropolis; though the occasional advantages of being within some moderate distance of a great town are very numerous.

I prefer, in a general view, Pennsylvania to New York, because the climate is more dry,\* and therefore more favourable to health; somewhat warmer, and therefore more favourable to vegetation, in the former than in the latter state. In Pennsylvania, the government is more intent upon those public improvements that will force population and the speedy rise of lands, its revenues are more productive, and its treasury richer. In all other circumstances, Pennsylvania is at least equal to New York, and in those just enumerated, it has in my mind the preference. But we are not to seek in the south-eastern line of this state, either for large tracts of land, for good land, or for cheap land. As you approach the

\* This holds almost throughout the whole extent of two states; from the more inland situation of Pennsylvania, both with respect to the Atlantic Sea, and the Lakes.

coast, property is divided, the land is barren, and the prices high. Neither is the climate in the south-eastern line of Pennsylvania (for 200 or 250 miles, for instance, from the sea) so pleasant, or so favourable to health, or to vegetation, as in the more northern and north-western parts of the state.\* Thus, in Philadelphia during the present and the last winters, the snows have repeatedly appeared and disappeared; frosts succeed to thaws, and the roots of the grain are left exposed to the severity of the cold. This inconvenience is more frequently experienced by the farmer in the part of Pennsylvania approaching to Maryland, and often proves a very serious inconvenience. While in the northern parts of

\* I have already observed, (page 10,) that the part of the American coast within the influence of the Atlantic winds is very variable in point of climate. This will not only apply to the part of Pennsylvania above mentioned, but indeed to every part of the Continent on the Atlantic side of the blue ridge, which is the easternmost of the chain of mountains stretching in a north-east direction from Carolina to the extreme of New York state. Between this ridge and the sea, the north-easterly, the easterly, and south-easterly winds are felt in full force, and the winters and summers are equally liable to frequent, sudden and considerable variations of temperature, which produce an effect unpleasant and unhealthy. Beyond the two or three first ridges of mountains just mentioned, the climate is more settled, the country higher, the air clearer, the soil less swampy and more fertile, and in short it is a very different, and in my opinion, a much more eligible country, to reside in.

Northumberland,



Northumberland, Luzerne and Northampton counties, the snow, when it once falls in a quantity, generally remains through the winter; producing more settled weather, and protecting the crops underneath.

Moreover, the largest unoccupied tracts of land, of course the cheapest, and beyond comparison the richest lands in this state, are to be found in the northern parts of the counties just mentioned, and of Allegany county; that is, generally speaking, north of latitude  $41^{\circ}$ . Of these I prefer the eastern, rather than the western division, because a vicinity to the branches of the Susquehanna, which will convey produce to Philadelphia and Baltimore, is and ever will be much more valuable, than the neighbourhood of those waters that communicate at present only with the Ohio. Add to this, that Allegany and Northumberland counties, from Sinnamohing westward, is entirely unsettled, while the *second class of settlers* are fast occupying the eastern part of the same line of country, to the confines of the state. A farther consideration has some weight with me; namely, that the American Indians are still in the practice of frequenting the western part of this tract, even to the source of the Sinnamohing; and they claim the Allegany to be the future and perpetual boundary between the Indians and the whites. These observations you

will easily judge of, by casting your eye over Howel's, or Adlum's map of Pennsylvania, or that given in this work.

The objections to Maryland and Virginia relate to climate and slave-labour. These states are very unpleasantly warm in the summer season to an English constitution, particularly the former; and the impossibility of procuring any servants but Negro-slaves, is an objection almost insuperable. Add to this, that Philadelphia is a much better market for produce than Baltimore, particularly for wheat, which usually sells a shilling higher at Philadelphia, than at the port just mentioned, which however is in a very rapid state of improvement.

The Federal City, recently laid out between the Forks of the Potowmack, must give a considerable encreased and encreasing value to the country round it; and the future residence of Congress there may, in time, make Washington City what New York and Philadelphia are now, although the Ports of Alexandria, Baltimore and Annapolis will long be competitors of great importance. I have no doubt however that half a dozen or a dozen persons might find, and settle upon, plantations, in the neighbourhood of Washington City, each sufficiently extensive to occupy a moderate capital; and to which there would be a yearly accession of value, independant  
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of their own exertions, whatever the present price of the lands might be. But still, the climate and slave-labour would remain : and, whether it be owing to one, or to both of these causes combined, there certainly is a want of individual and national energy in the southern states, which you do not find in the others : the stile of farming is more slovenly, the individuals are more idle and dissipated, and the progress of public improvements in general more slow than in the states on the northern side. I have no doubt the climate contributes something to this indolence of disposition : but where labour is confined to slaves, who do not benefit in proportion to their industry, and where the white inhabitant regards himself as a different and superior being, the general state of improvement must be affected by such opinions universally adopted in theory, and pursued in practice.

Hence, whatever may be the case as to particular spots, the gradual accession of value to landed property, from the operation of constant and regular causes, neither is, nor can be, so great in countries of this description, as in others where the climate admits and requires exertion, and where it is no disgrace for a white man to labour.

It appears to me, that the gradual accession of value to landed property which I have just



spoken of, will accrue more certainly, more speedily, and to a larger amount, in the states of Pennsylvania and New York, than in either of the remaining states: 1st, On account of the present cheapness of good land; 2dly, On account of the resort of European emigrants to the ports of Philadelphia and New York; and, 3dly, Because the northern counties of these states are now very reasonably preferred to the western territory, by the New England settlers.

Where good lands can be procured in favourable situations, at from three half crowns to half a guinea an acre, a capital employed in the purchase of such lands will much sooner be doubled, than if the original price had been 2l. or 3l. sterling per acre. An accession of three half crowns per acre, additional value to the former description, will produce a duplication of the capital employed; while an additional value of three half crowns per acre to lands of the latter description, will produce about 15 or 16 per cent. only. Moreover, 5s. or 7s. 6d. additional value is much more easily given to land of the first kind, and when given is more visible, more evident at first sight, than in the other case; and farther, land of this description must necessarily entice persons of small property, and derive consequent value from new settlers, even though value should not be given by the gradual  
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population

population of the country itself. It is clear also, that other two causes I have mentioned must give a decided advantage to the two middle states, and render them for some years more eligible situations for the employment of time and trouble, as well as capital, than the other states. Of the two, I give the preference to Pennsylvania, for the reasons I have already mentioned; and also, because the current of improvement is beyond comparison more rapid in this than in New York state; but in both these states, emigrants easily find plenty of land, rich, cheap, well watered, within the reach of navigation, under a good government and in a favourable climate.

You will wonder perhaps that I have said so little about the *Shenandoah Valley*, which Brissot has recommended; or of *Kentucky*, that land of promise, of which Imlay has given so flattering a description.

The Shenandoah Valley extends in fact from Winchester in Virginia, to Carlisle and the Susquehannah in Pennsylvania. What I have said of the states of Virginia and Maryland as to climate and slave-labour, will of course relate to such parts of the Shenandoah Valley as are within those states: but throughout the whole extent of it, land is too dear to admit of the same advantages as are to be found in cheaper situations, and

being inhabited chiefly by Germans and Dutch, it would best suit emigrants from those nations. With respect to *Kentucky*, Imlay has told the truth: but he has not told (and perhaps he was not aware of) the whole truth.

The climate is full as hot in *Kentucky* as in *Maryland*; and the atmosphere is moist.

There is scarcely any labour to be hired but that of slaves, let out for the purpose by their owners. These slaves form about one-sixth of the whole number of inhabitants.

There is no part of *Kentucky* (*Lexington* perhaps, and a few miles round it excepted) which is perfectly safe from the incursions of the Indians; and the road in going and returning, both by *Pittsburg* and the *Wilderness*, is liable to perpetual molestation by the savages.\* The Indians seem determined upon making the *Ohio* and

\* Extract from the *Philadelphia General Advertiser*, of January 1, 1794—*Staunton*, December 14. A gentleman who arrived in this town on Tuesday last from *Kentucky* informs, that as he and his company were coming through the *Wilderness*, they came up with a wounded man, who informed, that he had received his wound in company with four men—who were attacked by a party of twenty Indians—two of the men were killed, two made their escape, and the wounded man was taken into a station by the travellers.

The preceding extract relates to the passage by the *Wilderness*, where there are regular stations of troops for the protection of travellers. When I and Mr. Joseph Priestley went to *America*,



and the Allegany the boundary between them and the whites : the western settlements upon the Ohio, the Miami, and Scioto rivers, are therefore quite out of question in point of safety, whatever may be thought of the eastern territory of Ohio : and it is not long since the Indians made excursions as far as Frankfort, which is the present seat of the Kentucky government.

Much, indeed the greatest part of Kentucky, is liable to a deficiency of water in summer time for agricultural purposes. This is the case in the richest lands of the state.

The situations worth having on the safe side of the Ohio in Kentucky, already sell beyond their real comparative value, and are going now out of fashion : so that a gradual increase in value is not to be looked for at present.

The negligence and inattention of the Virginia land office, in granting more patents than one for the same land, has rendered it almost inevitable, that a purchaser in Kentucky buys a lawsuit with every plot of unoccupied land he pays for there.

The frequent disputes with the Indians, impose the duty of personal militia service in Ken-

rica, we intended to have gone directly from Philadelphia to Kentucky : on enquiring whether the passage was safe down the Ohio, we were assured it was perfectly so, because regular armed packet boats were established at Pittsburg, to protect passengers from the Indians. On both roads therefore force is necessary for protection.

tucky ; if a substitute be purchased, it amounts to a considerable tax.

The distance from European connections and intelligence, is an unpleasant circumstance attending this part of America. If our European friends hereafter, from motives of commerce or curiosity, should be induced to pay a visit to America, we might stand a chance of seeing them if we resided only 100 or 150 miles from Philadelphia or New York ; but a visit at 800 miles distance is not to be expected, even from those who have voyaged from Europe to America : for when they have arrived upon our continent from Europe, they have not completed more than two thirds of the journey to Kentucky, in point of time.

Add to this, that the soil is so rich, and there is so great a proportion (comparatively) of moist weather, that roads are difficult to be made, and when made are frequently so muddy as to be very unpleasant to travel in. This is particularly the case in winter, at which season the moisture, which in more northern latitudes appears in the form of snow, in Kentucky falls in rain.

To Europeans, some few European commodities are absolutely necessary ; in Kentucky they are scarce and dear. But if they were not so, they must be purchased chiefly with the money carried thither ; for till the Mississippi be opened,

opened, there is no permanent vent for any superfluous produce that may be raised. Hence, the superior richness of the lands is of little importance till servants can be procured to cultivate them, and a market be found where the planter can dispose of the commodities he produces.

If it be said, that the Mississippi is in fact open at present on payment of duties to the Spanish government, I say in return, that both the safety of the cargo, and the amount of the duties, are at present uncertain; and certainly will not be obtained but by force. Of an expedition for this purpose, the people of Kentucky must bear almost the whole danger and expence; and it is doubtful whether a separation between the eastern and the western states, must not previously take place.

Even when the Mississippi shall be perfectly free to American navigators, the length of time occupied in exporting produce down the Mississippi, and returning by land through Winchester or Pittsburg, (setting aside the danger) is such a drawback upon the pleasures of domestic life, as to form in my mind a decisive objection to a settlement in that quarter, if I looked to raising more produce than my own family could consume.



If an intermediate “depot” be adopted (as must be the case in time), this will be such a drawback from the value of the produce, as must detract also from the value of the land.

The state of Kentucky is too poor as yet to adopt any material improvements in respect of roads or water carriage, although the moisture of the climate at certain seasons renders good roads most desirable in that country. This must be the case for many years to come, and of course the state of commercial and social communication will long be imperfect.

To these, many other objections might be added; but I fancy they are sufficient to outweigh all considerations of mild winters and luxuriant vegetation, which comprize the chief advantages Kentucky can boast of. The rage for emigration thither is nearly stopt in America, and there is still less inducement for Europeans to give into it. However I recommend to your perusal on this subject the following paper.

You have now all the ideas I am able to furnish you, respecting the proper places for settlement. I leave you to form your own opinion of the credit due to them. There may be exceptions and limitations to some of them, but upon the whole I dare venture to assert, they  
are

are sufficiently accurate to be prudently acted upon.

I am, &c.

T. C.

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*Some Particulars relative to the Soil, Situation, Productions, &c. of Kentucky. Extracted from the Manuscript Journal of a Gentleman not long since returned from those Parts.\**

THE river Ohio is, beyond all competition, the most beautiful in the universe, whether we consider it for its meandering course, through an immense region of forests, for its clean and elegant banks, which afford innumerable delightful situations for cities, villages, and improved farms, or for those many other advantages, which truly entitle it to the name originally given it by the French, of *La Belle Riviere*. After passing a distance of five hundred miles upon those waters, I arrived at Limestone, which is the general landing place for people coming by water from the United States. The descriptions hitherto given of Kentucky have generally been thought extravagant; but as nobody has come forward in contradiction to the common reports, we naturally conclude a country must

\* See American Museum, January 1792.

ever by extraordinary which every body unites in extolling.

Influenced by this idea, I approached this earthly elysium, (as I supposed it) upon which nature has been thought to bestow her most peculiar favours, and the seasons have been said to smile without interruption. The first appearance of Limestone, however, will be found dissatisfactory to every one that lands from up the river. A number of houses situated on a lofty and uneven bank, apparently at the foot of a very high hill, (which, on account of a bend in the river, is not seen till you come within two miles of it) gives the stranger notice of his approach to Limestone. As you arrive, you are mortified at finding the creek on which the town stands, (so very conspicuous in the smallest maps) nothing better than a mere gut, which may be nearly leaped over. In this harbour are seen a few Kentucky boats, generally lying near the mouth, many of which have been broken up to form those straggling houses which are perceived on the bank—the people of this place never fail to inform you, that this is the sag end of Kentucky, and as you are willing to consider it such with them, for want of comfortable accommodation, you are glad to get away from it as fast as possible.

However,



However, as the quality of the land is the great object to emigrants, every one must be pleased with the soil, and was that the only thing requisite to make a country valuable or pleasing, Kentucky would be the most so in the world, as the land is no where excelled. After you are got fairly into Kentucky, the soil assumes a black appearance, rich and light in substance; and should you visit the country in the spring, you will be surprised at finding no leaves under the trees. The reason is, the ground is so rich and damp, that they always rot and disappear with the winter, except where the soil is evidently poor, for that country. It then bears the appearance of the better sort of land in Pennsylvania and Jersey, though differing widely in substance, there being no sand to be met with in the soil of Kentucky.

There is a species of flat, or split limestone that pervades all the country, lying at unequal depths. In the rich and black-looking soil, it lies near the surface, and in general, the nearer the stone lies to the surface, the richer the land is found to be. At the same time, the stone does not, as I expected, impede the growth of the trees, as they grow every where to an amazing height, except near the salt licks, where the influence of the saline particles seems to check their growth.

Among

Among the many accounts that have been given of Kentucky, none of them have done justice to the timber. Oak and locust on the flat lands are common at five feet diameter. Poplars growing on the beach lands are so common at five and six feet through, as hardly to be noticed. The beech grows to the thickness of four and five feet, and both of the last mentioned to the height of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty feet. These, and the advantage of pasture in the woods, constitute the great excellence of Kentucky. The disadvantages will, I fear, nearly counterbalance the luxuriance of the soil.

The stories told of the abundance of grass in the woods, are in many instances true. You frequently find beds of clover to the horse's knees—sometimes a species of rush-grass, commonly called wild rye, from the similarity of its stalk to the rye so called among us; in other places we meet with large tracts of wild cane, very much esteemed by the wild and tame cattle, it continuing in verdure all the winter. There is also a species of vine, called the pea vine, from its producing a small pod, resembling that of the garden pea, of which both horses and cattle are extremely fond. These are scattered generally through the country, according to the different soils; but are not to be met with universally.

verfally. The woods, however, afford abundance of food for cattle; and in confequence of this abundance, the people pay very little attention to the making and improving pasture lands. The milk from this food is thin, and both that and the butter retain a ftrong tafte of weeds. In hot weather, their milk will turn four in two or three hours after milking; but as the custom of the country is to ufe fcur milk, this difadvantage is not much regretted.

It is generally the practice with the Kentuckians, to turn out their horfes with the cattle; and a man is frequently two or three days hunting for a horfe he wants only for half an hour. Their cattle have been, and are of neceffity, expofed during the winter to fubfift in the woods; but the confequence is, that many of them die, and all fuffer extremely; the common opinion being not well founded, that the climate is more favourable than in the middle ftates, which is fufficiently evident from the winters here frequently proving as cold as in Pennfylvania or Jerfey: with this difference, that the changes are more fudden, and the effects more feverely felt.

The houfes in Kentucky, fome few in the towns excepted, are fcarcely deferving of the name; which we fhall have the lefs room to admire at, when we recollect the fhort interval that has elapfed, fince the firft fettlement of the country.



A temporary hut is at first erected, at least as open as a New England corn-crib; yet in those miserable habitations are seen ladies neatly dressed, who are, as yet, obliged to reside therein for want of better houses. The taverns are generally wretched, unless one or two in the capital town, Lexington; and you are charged extravagantly for the worst fare; should a man go to Kentucky, who could use neither milk nor bacon, his case would be pitiable\*; but I do not mean to reflect—on the contrary, I am willing to allow that the buildings of every kind are improving as fast as the circumstances of the country will permit.

The convenience of a spring of water is the first and chief consideration in choosing a spot for a house; and as the roads in general are laid out upon the higher grounds, the country, to a traveller, appears still to be uninhabited, an endless range of solitary woods preventing the agreeable view of farms and settlements. But upon a general muster-day, the scene is wholly changed. You are then surprised at the number of inhabitants that emerge from the forests to practise in the art military.

\* Whatever might have been the case at the time this writer travelled, it is certainly not so now. In no part of the world; so far as I can find, are provisions cheaper or more plentiful than in Kentucky. Doubtless a first settler must depend for near a twelve month on salted provisions chiefly, till his own crops are come round, and till his ground is sufficiently cleared to support some stock, and I presume it is to this period the writer must allude.

The

The great boast of a Kentucky-man is the quantity of corn that the land will raise upon an acre; of which, one hundred and seven bushels are the greatest quantity that I could find ascertained to have been produced. This, in the fall, sells for sixpence a bushel. The common produce of the soil is from fifty to eighty bushels an acre, in a favourable season. This, upon an average, is about three times the quantity we can raise on an acre in the old states; grain of this kind must therefore always be low in Kentucky, probably lower than at present, when the country comes to be more opened.

Hitherto there has not been much more grain raised than has been consumed by the inhabitants; and the persons emigrating there, together with the trade down the river, may afford a fine prospect in theory, to individuals, but will never turn out of any solid advantage to the public of this settlement; the difficulty in returning up the river must render the voyage terrible. To make head against the stream must be done by dint of severe labour and main strength, and would require exertions, which no man would ever wish to make a second time, who was not urged by the inducement of gaining a speedy fortune thereby.

In passing through the country, during the summer season, your attention is always drawn to the dryness of the creeks and runs. A little

water is in some places seen standing among the flat stones, but so warm with the sun, that cattle will scarcely drink it. We feel hurt at the sight of a large and beautiful country, that will forever labour under the inconvenience of a want of springs and running water, at least, five months in the year. The lightness of the soil, in wet weather, soon makes the roads unpleasant for travelling, which are as soon dried again in fair weather. The rain sinks presently below the surface; the brooks, which were just now flowing with water, are in a few hours dry, and seized, as it were, with a general thirst.

At present horse mills grind a great part of the corn and wheat of the country, although a comparatively small part of the latter is used by the inhabitants, who generally give the preference to Indian meal baked in a pot, or before the fire.

All strangers, upon their arrival here, undergo a purgation, which is thought to proceed from the lime-stone quality imparted to the water from the nature of the soil. Gnats and flies are very troublesome, particularly in the fall, at which season they become a perfect torment both to man and beast.

Log houses must be expected to be met with every where, boards being a very scarce article, for want of saw mills: but the materials will in time afford beautiful habitations, walnut and wild cherry being common articles of building.

A law-



A lawyer, in travelling through Kentucky, might well exclaim in the language of Virgil,

*Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?*

For of law there is enough, claims for land interfering continually, rights being so laid one upon another, that scarcely any body knows who is safe. The emigration to this part of the Continent has been amazing, and this is the best place in the world for people to remove to with large families, where they will find Providence sufficiently bountiful; or, if the view of the emigrant should be to render himself and his posterity independent, here is the country that will suit his wishes: at the same time, let him understand, that if he does not bring a fortune with him, he will find he must at first live low, and work hard. It will require a long time to introduce luxuries into the region called Kentucky, in any great plenty. But if the emigrant should be an enthusiast (as many are who come to settle here) and looks forward to the compleat settlement of this territory, he will think it the land of promise, and point it out to his children to be the spot for the millenium of the world, where the farce of titular dignity, and the parade of courts shall never be exhibited; where monarchy shall never intrude, to trample upon the rights of man; but a pure and equal republican form of

government shall gradually introduce the practice of those virtues, which are consonant to the true nature of our species.

The buffaloes have entirely quitted the cultivated parts of Kentucky: and the deer have become scarce. Of wild turkies, however, there are abundance, nearly as tame as those bred in the yard. From their being extremely poor in the summer, they remain unmolested: in the winter, they grow very fat, and are reckoned delicious food: of other birds there is no great variety.

No land appears better adapted to the culture of tobacco, than that of Kentucky; and it is now become one of their staples. At present there are but few orchards; but as the country opens, they will find it their interest to plant them.

The flour I have seen made here is generally black, and not so good as might be expected. Possibly it may be the fault of the mills, or it may proceed from the richness of the ground, though it must be confessed the grain itself looks well. As to money, it is scarcely a medium of commerce, except with shop and tavern keepers. Every thing has two prices, the trade and cash price. What cash there is, soon becomes collected in the shops, and returns for goods; imports selling from one to two hundred per cent. more than the Philadelphia price; notwithstanding which, every one dresses gay, and, except  
I about

about the houses, you find the appearance of industry and cleanliness. The general mode of settling, with a new emigrant, is to build a little log hut: he then sets about girdling, or killing the trees; and when that is done, puts in his corn without delay. Should he, after all this, not feel at home, nor relish his situation, nor admire his prospects, his only consolation will be (if it can be called a consolation) that to the family of a poor man, women and children, it is a dreadful, I may say, almost an impossible thing, to return.

*Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1792.*

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The following advertisement on the part of the government of Pennsylvania, is part of a plan of a committee appointed to report on the improvements requisite to be made in the internal communication of that state. I know of no other state of the union that has made or is making such incessant exertions to form roads, cut canals, and facilitate intercourse in every direction.

#### SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

APRIL 12, 1793.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act to provide for



opening and improving fundry navigable waters and roads within this Commonwealth, and the supplement to the said act, the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpose of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect the improvement of the navigation of the several rivers and creeks herein after described :

*Notice is therefore given,*

By order of the Governor, that propofals in writing, directed to the following objects respectively, will be received at this office, to wit,

I. For improving the navigation of the river Susquehanna from Swatara creek up to Starucca, at the Great Bend, at the New York line, making separate statements for the improvements from the mouth of the Swatara to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata, to the mouth of the west branch; and from the mouth of the west branch to Starucca, at the great bend.

II. For improving the navigation of the west branch of the Susquehanna, from its mouth to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning, thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift Wood; making separate statements

ments for the improvements from the northwest branch of the Susquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift Wood.

III. For improving the navigation of the Alleghany river from the mouth of the Conewango creek up the said river, unto the place where the road from Drift Wood shall strike the said river.

IV. For improving the navigation of French creek, on the river Alleghany, from the mouth of the said creek, to the portage leading therefrom to Presque Isle on Lake Erie.

V. For improving the navigation of the Conewaugh, from Stony Point to Richard's Run, from thence through Chesnut Ridge, and from Chesnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning; making separate statements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richard's Run; from Richard's Run through Chesnut Ridge; and from Chesnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning.

VI. For improving the navigation of the Kiskeminetas to the second falls inclusive; and from thence to the river Alleghany; making separate statements for the improvements from the Kiskeminetas to the second falls inclusive; and from the said falls to the river Alleghany.

VII. For

VII. For improving the Ray's town branch of the Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Magauhey's Mill, about three miles above the town of Bedford, and of Dunning's creek, from the mouth thereof to the Big Fork.

AND WHEREAS it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the said recited act of the General Assembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or such parts thereof respectively, as may be connected, and necessary to correspond with the stage of improvement of the navigation of the several waters before described,

*Notice is further given,*

By order of the Governor, that proposals, in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will also be received at this office: to wit,

I. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Alleghany, observing a northerly course.

II. For opening and improving a road from French creek, to Presque-Isle on Lake Erie.

III. For opening and improving a road from Frankstown to Poplar Run.

AND WHEREAS certain sums of money are appropriated by the said recited act of the General



neral Assembly, and the said Supplement thereto, and act entitled an act to appropriate certain sums of money for the laying out, opening, and improving fundry roads within this Commonwealth, and for other purposes therein mentioned—for opening and improving certain other roads herein after mentioned,

*Notice is further given,*

By order of the Governor, that propofals in writing for opening and improving the following roads, will also be received at this office: to wit,

I. A road from Bedford to Pittsburg generally.

II. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

III. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

IV. A road from Conemaugh, at or near the mouth of Stoney Creek, to the north-west side of the Chesnut Ridge, at or near Thomas Trimble's.

V. A road from Fort Penn, extending up the east side of the east branch of Broadhead's Creek crossing the head waters of Bushkill, Shoholy and Blooming Grove Creeks, thence on the most eligible rout, to the great falls of Lachawaxen, thence northerly on the most suitable ground between the waters of Lachawaxen and Delaware river, until the rout intersects the portage between Delaware and Shohocking Creek.

VI. For

VI. For compleating the road extending from the west end of High-street, of the city of Philadelphia, through the county of Philadelphia, to the line of the county of Delaware.

VII. For improving the road from Perkeioming to the Swamp Meeting house, in Rock-hill township.

VIII. For improving the road from Tohicent to the Springfield Meeting house, through Haycock township.

IX. For improving the road from Brackenbridges to the Northampton county line.

X. For assisting in erecting a bridge over Perkloming Creek.

XI. For erecting bridges over Clark's Creek and Powell's Creek, in Middle Paxton township in Dauphin county—and for improving the road over Peter's Mountain, from John Ayres's farm to M'Call's tavern.

XII. For compleating the road over Black's Gap, and for erecting a bridge over Chonecocheague Creek in said Gap.

XIII. For erecting bridges over Chonecocheague and Conechodogwinet Creeks on the State road from Shippensburg to Bedford.

XIV. For improving the road from the Burnt Cabbins to the east side of Sidling hill, by way of Fort Littleton.

XV. For improving and compleating the road from

from Philadelphia to Sunbury, in that part of the said road which lies between the west side of the Broad Mountain, to Titworth's tavern.

XVI. For improving the road over Trent's Gap in Cumberland and York counties.

XVII. For improving that part of the road leading from Carlisle into Shearman's valley, which extends over the North Mountain, and to cross the same, at or near Hurley's Gap.

XVIII. For improving the road leading up Juniata river, from the mouth of a small run on the south side of Buffaloe Hill, in Greenwood township and Cumberland county, to the mouth of a small run, called Wild Colt run, in the said township.

XIX. For improving the road from Spiker's to Cherry's Mill.

XX. For improving a road from the top of the Winding Ridge, on the Maryland Line, to the west side of Laure Hill, near Union Town.

XXI. For laying out and improving a road, beginning at or near the line dividing the counties of Lancaster and Chester, on the north-west side of the Welch Mountain, in the Paxton road, and from thence to the road leading from Philadelphia to the borough of York, so as to intersect the same in the township of Bradford, Chester county.

XXII. For laying out and improving a road  
leading



leading from M'Call's or Newberry's Ferry, on the river Susquehanna, so as to intersect the road leading from York Town to Peach Bottom Ferry, between William Dougherty's and Charles William Porter's on said road.

XXIII. For improving that part of the State road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, which extends from Turtle Creek to Pittsburg.

XXIV. For improving a road from Frankstown to Pittsburg.

XXV. For opening and improving a road from Wilksbarre to Wyalusing.

XXVI. For improving the road from Fort Penn to the portage between Delaware river and Shohocking Creek.

XXVII. For improving the road from the Lehigh Water Gap, across the Matchunk Mountain, to intersect the Lefcopeck road.

XXVIII. For improving the road from George Browne's through the Little Gap of the Blue Mountain.

XXIX. For improving the road between Lewis towards Mifflin county, and Huntingdon Town.

XXX. For opening and improving a road from Lewis Town to Penn's Valley.

XXXI. For opening the State road from Peach Bottom Ferry, on the river Susquehannah, to the Maryland line, towards the waters of Christiana.

ALL the contracts will be founded on actual survey. The persons making proposals will therefore be pleased to state, as accurately as they can, the present condition of the road, the opening or improvement of which they desire to undertake ; together with its courses, distances, and breadth ; the specific improvements that are meant to be made by levelling the ground, removing stones, and bridging creeks, or runs ; and the names of the sureties to guarantee the due and faithful performance of the contracts for which they respectively apply. The proposals for improving the navigation of the rivers and creeks, must, in like manner, state the present condition of the river or creek, to which the proposals respectively refer ; the obstructions in the stream ; and the specific improvements that are intended to be made by blowing rocks, erecting bridges and wing-walls, clearing shoals, &c. For the conveniency of the persons whose proposals shall be accepted, the contracts and bonds will be prepared at this office, and transmitted for execution, to the Prothonotary of the county in which the contractors respectively reside.

A. J. DALLAS.

Secretary to the Commonwealth.

## LETTER II.

MY DEAR SIR,

**I** PROCEED to answer, as well as I can, the rest of your queries on the subject of America.

You ask me, what is the state of society in America, and whether European comforts and conveniences can be procured there? whether provisions are cheaper and more plentiful there, than in England?

America is a large place: and between the different states, there are strong shades of difference; nor does a large town furnish the same answer to your queries as the country.

In Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, the state of society is much the same as in the large towns of Great Britain, such as Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, and Manchester. The American towns I have just enumerated, contain together about the same number of inhabitants as the English towns just mentioned; that is, about 200,000. Boston, in 1791, contained 18,038 inhabitants. New York, 33,131. Philadelphia, 42,520. Baltimore, 13,503. Richmond,



mond, 3,761. Alexandria, 2,748. Lexington, in Kentucky, 834. Since that year the increase has been equivalent to make up the aggregate what I state. New York, for instance, is a perfect counterpart of Liverpool: the situation of the docks, the form of streets, the state of the public buildings, the inside as well as the outside of the houses, the manners, the amusements, the mode of living among the expensive part of the inhabitants—all these circumstances are as nearly alike, in the towns last mentioned, as possible. In all the American towns above noticed, there are theatres and assemblies. They are, in short, precisely what the larger and more opulent provincial towns of Great Britain are. Hence also you may easily conceive, that European comforts and conveniences are not scarce. In fact, you may find in Philadelphia or New York, every article of that description usually kept in the shops in the English towns I have referred to, in equal plenty, but not indeed equally cheap. To the price of all articles of luxurious furniture (pictures, pier glasses, carpets, &c.) add one-third to the English price, and you have the *full* American price. House-rent is also much the same as in the places hitherto compared: if any thing, somewhat dearer in America for houses of the same size and convenience. The houses in the one set of towns as in the other, are built of

brick and stone. In the country, houses of equal convenience are as cheap as in the country of Great Britain.

Provisions (milk and butter excepted, at Philadelphia and southward) are a full third cheaper than in similar places of Great Britain. Butter, in Boston and New York, is cheaper than in Philadelphia, where it is from 15d. to 20d. per lb. Cheese about the same price as with you, but not so good. Firing in the great towns very dear, a chord of hiccory wood, 8 feet by 4 feet and 4 feet, felling in Philadelphia and New York, in winter, at 7 dollars. In the country it would be about 1 dollar and a half.

In the settled country, however, from 15 to 250 miles from the large towns, the state of society, and the style of living, is, in my opinion, preferable to the country life of Great Britain.

In the latter kingdom, the people are divided into,—first, rich proprietors and great lords, who come occasionally to visit their country seats;—secondly, gentlemen farmers, whom inclination, or too strait an income, prevent from living in towns;—and thirdly, farming tenantry, who cultivate the ground for a scanty livelihood. In America you have none of the first class: the *mass* of inhabitants, exclusive of servants, consists of those who possess in fee simple, from 100 to 500 acres of land, actually in cultivation; together

together with the tradesmen immediately dependant on agriculture (all of whom are farmers) and the store-keepers dispersed in the smaller towns, almost all of whom are farmers also. But they are all slovenly farmers: their fences are not neat; hedges they have few, and those few are rough and imperfect. The fence in the middle and southern states is usually wood split into lengths, of 5 or 6 feet, and 3 or 4 inches thick, of which the ends are placed one on the top of another, angular-wise. In New England, stone fences are common. In Pennsylvania, about twenty years ago, there were many hedges of privet, but one severe winter killed them all. They have many indigenous thorny shrubs that would answer for hedges, but they do not give themselves the trouble to try. For gardening they have much less taste than the English; for orchards more. Every farm-house in the middle and southern states has its peach orchard, and its apple orchard, and with all their slovenliness, abundance and content are evident in every habitation. These habitations are usually of wood: more generally of logs, cased, or uncased, with boards, than built of frame work; all the windows are sashed, and the insides of the houses, generally speaking, are as creditable to the mistress of the family, as the grounds around are otherwise to the master, whose industry, in-



deed, is usually exerted upon more important objects. Neatness among the common farmers, and taste among the more opulent cultivators, have not yet found their way.

Hospitality is relative : from Massachusetts to Maryland, inns are plenty, and strangers frequent them when they travel : from the south boundary of Pennsylvania to South Carolina, taverns are more scarce and dear, and hospitality is on the most liberal scale. Nor are the people ignorant ; newspapers are as plentiful in America as they are now in France : book societies are everywhere to be found, and though learning, in the European acceptation of the word, is uncommon, good sense, and some reading, are universal.

In the country, provisions are from one-third to one-half less than in Great Britain : fish and game are in great plenty.

You ask what appear to me to be the general inducements to people to quit England for America ? In my mind, the first and principal feature is, "*The total absence of anxiety respecting the future success of a family.*" There is little fault to find with the government of America, either in principle or in practice : we have very few taxes to pay, and those are of acknowledged necessity, and moderate in amount : we have no animosities about religion ; it is a subject about  
which

which no questions are asked: we have few respecting political men or political measures: the present irritation of men's minds in Great Britain, and the discordant state of society on political accounts, is not known there. The government is the government *of* the people, and *for* the people. There are no tythes nor game laws: and excise laws upon spirits only, and similar to the British only in name. There are no men of great rank, nor many of great riches. Nor have the rich there the power of oppressing the less rich, for poverty, such as in Great Britain, is almost unknown. Nor are their streets crouded with beggars. I saw but one only while I was there, and he was English. You see no where in America the disgusting and melancholy contrast, so common in Europe, of vice, and filth, and rags, and wretchedness in the immediate neighbourhood of the most wanton extravagance, and the most useless and luxurious parade. Nor are the common people so depraved as in Great Britain. Quarrels are uncommon, and boxing matches unknown in our streets. We have no military to keep the people in awe. Robberies are very rare. I heard of no burglary in Philadelphia during the fever there, though no one staid in the town who could leave it. All these are real advantages: but great as they are, they do not

weigh with me so much, as the single consideration first mentioned.

In England, the young man flies to prostitution, for fear of the expence of a family establishment, and the more than possible extravagance of a wife; celibacy is a part of prudence; it is openly commended, and as steadily practised as the voice of nature will allow. The married man, whose passions have been stronger, whose morals have been less callous, or whose interest has furnished motives to matrimony, doubts whether each child be not a misfortune, and looks upon his offspring with a melancholy kind of affection, that embitters some of the most pleasurable moments of life. There are exceptions to this from great success in the pursuits of the father! there are exceptions from stronger degrees of parental affection; and the more sanguine look forward with stronger hope: but I have seen too much not to be satisfied of the perfect truth of this *general* position. I do not care what may be the situation in life of the parents, or the rank to which they belong; from my own labourer, when I lived among you, at 12s. a week, to Lord S——, of 25,000l. a year, through many intermediate ranks, I have had too frequent occasion to observe this melancholy fact.



In the former instance, the man I employed consoled himself, with tears in his eyes, for the loss of his eldest son, (who was accidentally drowned), because *he had one less to provide for*; and in the second instance his Lordship laid down his fox hounds, *because he had a large family*.

In America, particularly out of the large towns, no man of moderate desires feels anxious about a family. In the country, where dwells the mass of the people, every man feels the increase of his family to be the increase of his riches: and no farmer doubts about the facility of providing for his children as comfortably as they have lived, where land is so cheap and so fertile, where society is so much on an equality, and where the prodigious increase of population, from natural and accidental causes, and the improving state of every part of the country, furnishes a market for whatever superfluous produce he chuses to raise, without presenting incessantly that temptation to artificial expence, and extravagant competition, so common and so ruinous in your country.

In Great Britain, perpetual exertion, incessant, unremitting industry, daily deprivation of the comforts of life, and anxious attention to minute frugality, are almost incumbent on a man of moderate fortune, and in the middle class of life: and the probabilities of ultimate success, are certainly against a large family. In England, no

man has a right (calculating upon the common chances) to expect that five or six children shall all succeed.

In America it is otherwise; you may reasonably reckon upon a comfortable settlement, according to your situation in life, for every part of a family, however numerous. I declare I know nothing in your country equivalent to the taking off this weight upon the mind of a father of a family. It is felt in the occurrences of every day; and I have seen with pleasure the countenance of an European emigrant, in America, brighten up on this very comfortable reflection; a reflection which consoles even for loss of friends, and exile from a native country.

To persons in genteel life, and of the class which you call men of fortune, nearly the same difficulties occur: with you, every rank treads so close on the heels of the rank above it, that an excess of expence above income, is general; and perhaps the difficulties of a family are still greater in the class last mentioned. Temptations to unnecessary expence, owing to the numerous gradations of rank in England, are perpetual, and almost unconquerable. With us, a man is more equitably appreciated: and in the *country* of America, he is estimated more at what he *is*, and less at what he *seems*. Something like European manners, and something of the ill effect

effect of inequality of riches, is to be found in the great towns of America, but nothing like what an inhabitant of the old country experiences; and the *mass* of the people in America are nearly untainted. Hence the freedom from artificial poverty, and the universal diffusion of the common comforts and conveniencies of life.

In your country, moreover, if a man has been pecuniarily unfortunate, the eager croud press on and trample over him, and, once down, he is kept down. In America, a false step is not irretrievable, there is room to get up again: and the less unfortunate stumbler looks round at leisure, and without dismay, for some more profitable path to be pursued. With you, every employment is full, and you are pressed and elbowed on all sides: with us, every employment has room for industry, and for many years almost every species of industry must be successful. In fine, *ours* is a rising country. I am sorry to say it, but I fear, *yours* is a falling country. A single man, with you, may be buoyed up by his unfettered exertions; but a family is a mill-stone about the neck of many, very many, among you, whose anxious industry deserves a better reward.

You ask me what kind of people will find it their interest to go to America? Whether those who have acted as merchants, or shopkeepers, or manufacturers in England will succeed there?

Whether



Whether a man of large income can pleasantly spend it? Whether a gentleman of moderate fortune can improve it, or a man of large property increase it there? Whether the American continent holds out inducements to the professions of law, physic, and divinity? What is a literary man to do there? Or whether a person of a literary turn will easily find society there?

I cannot enter into details on all these enquiries; I have neither all the facts, nor the time for this purpose. However, the result, the sum and substance of my remarks on these questions, are as follow. They will perhaps admit of exceptions, but they are generally true.

With respect to merchants, tradesmen, and shopkeepers, they will of necessity have a kind of local apprenticeship to serve, whatever be the previous connections which induce them to go thither: they must spend time there to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the habits and manners of the people, of the characters and situations of those with whom they are to deal, of the channels of commerce, the articles of barter, and the other details of business, which nothing but actual residence and local investigation can supply. *With* this, no person of good character and recommendation (with credit on the old country) can fail to succeed in the new. Success, however, will be much accelerated, by a knowledge of  
German

German and French, in Pennsylvania, and New-York states in particular. In Philadelphia, every storekeeper has the name of his firm, and his trade, written in the German character and language, as well as in the English.

With respect to manufactures, I think no one will as yet succeed in establishing a profitable manufacture of woollen, linen, or of cotton goods (stockings, perhaps, excepted) neither does it appear to me, that the time is yet come for any branch of the pottery to succeed. There are more profitable means of employing the capital necessary to embark in those manufactures, and there certainly is in this country a predilection, partly founded on prejudice, and partly on interest, in favour of articles manufactured in Great Britain. It is in the power of your country to continue this predilection; which the Americans will continue to entertain till your Government compels them to relinquish it.

I have no doubt of the success of a glass manufacture, a gunpowder manufacture, of a paper maker, a paper stainer, a letter founder, a manufactory of all the heavy kinds of iron work, such as castings from the ore, pig iron, bar iron, rolling mills, slitting mills, and the making of nails. I believe that no soap boiler, hatter, gunsmith, tallow chandler, whitesmith, and blacksmith, brass founder, wheelwright, cabinet maker, carpenter, mason,

maſon, bricklayer, tailor, ſhoemaker, cooper, tanner, currier, maltſter, brewer, diſtiller, ſail-maker, ropemaker, printer, and bookbinder, whether maſter or journeyman, can miſs of employment there. Even ſilverſmiths and watch-makers will find the ſtate of ſociety not unfavourable to their trade. Of ſilverſmiths (maſters and journeymen) there are reckoned about four hundred in Philadelphia alone. I cannot enumerate every trade, but all thoſe of common uſe are now, and will long continue to be in demand there. Thoſe I have enumerated, I know to be ſo at this moment: the wages of journeymen are ſomewhat higher than with you, and the money of a poor man will certainly go farther.

You aſk me whether a man of large income can pleaſantly ſpend it in America? a large income is not ſo eaſily ſpent there, as in Europe; there are not ſuch variety of amuſements, nor ſo expenſive amuſements; nor does an expenſive ſtyle of living procure ſo much reſpect there, as with you.\* I do not think it the place for a man of pleaſure, in your acceptance of the word.

Can a man of moderate fortune improve it? Yes, by the purchaſe and improvement of land,

\* I could not find on enquiry that the moſt expenſive perſons in Philadelphia and New York, lived at an expence beyond 2000l. ſterling a year,



the surest and the easiest way of improving a moderate fortune.

Can a man of large fortune increase it? Yes, in the same way: provided he does not purchase at random. Those who buy land on the expectation of re-selling it at an advance of price, must not buy in the thickly settled part of the country; for there land is nearly at the maximum of price it will arrive at for many years: he must not buy large tracts, far from all present settlements, unless he can force the speedy settlement of them by his own connections and influence. If he can do that, he may buy indeed, any where, using common prudence in chusing the situation: but if he cannot induce an emigration thither by his own exertions, he must buy where the current of population is evidently tending, but where it has not yet reached. Certainly, land speculations in America, prudently entered upon, are extremely profitable: made at random, they are otherwise.\* If these do not suit, part of the American stock pays

\* Purchasers in this country, and meaning to stay here, will not find it their interest in general, to embark a portion of property so small as not to pay for an agent on the spot. In this case, it should be a joint concern. But so much caution is requisite to persons not going themselves to America, that I cannot recommend the investiture of a fortune there, unless the principal, or some of the principals, act upon personal knowledge.

above 6 per cent. per annum, and the deferred stock above 7.\*

The profession of the law is not so different, in any of the states of America, from what it is in England, as not to afford a fair chance of success to any lawyer from the old country, who will spend a couple of years in attaining the practice, and the knowledge peculiar to, and necessary for, the particular state in which he wishes to act. The fees are much the same as in England. The reports of cases determined in England, are *authority*, but are not *precedent*.

\* The American debt, sixteen million sterling, is funded in three kinds of stock, viz. the 3 per cent. stock, the 6 per cent. stock, and the deferred stock; this latter bearing no present interest, but interest at 6 per cent. will become payable upon it from and after the 1st of January, 1801.

In the beginning of June 1794, the prices of American stock were in London,

6 per cent. stock, 90l. per cent. paying an interest of	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	4
3 per cent. 50l. per cent. paying an interest of	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0
Deferred stock 57l. per cent. upon which, if compound interest be reckoned at 5 per cent. until 1801, the 57l. will amount to 80l. which therefore will yield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	0

Shares in the American Bank, which has hitherto paid 8l. per cent. are at 106l. per cent. paying an interest of

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	9
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As the surplus revenue is about 1,200,000 dollars, (270,000l. sterling) per ann. this is laid out on the principle of a sinking fund, to discharge the debt.

They

They have great weight, and are generally decisive, but they are open to observation, to animadversion, and to contradiction. The law, however, is a fashionable, and therefore a full profession, and I doubt whether an English lawyer will, in general, mend his pecuniary situation by removing there; the lawyers of great practice (who all act as attornies) get from 500l. to 2000l. currency a year. I believe the profits of none exceed 3000l. German and French, if not absolutely necessary, are very convenient to an American lawyer.

The profession of physic is well filled in America, but there are many foreigners who practice: the profession I believe is open, but (unless in the case of a German or French practitioner among the inhabitants, who speak English imperfectly) the American physicians have, and very justly, the preference. Surgeons are not so experienced as with you, nor indeed do surgical cases so frequently occur. The poor are less exposed to accidents and disease, and therefore hospital practice is not so instructive there.

With respect to divinity, I doubt whether individuals of any class of that profession, orthodox or heterodox, would be much in request. If any, those of the Arian or Socinian persuasion would be so in New-York and Philadelphia: there are many Unitarians in the two last-mentioned



mentioned towns and in Boston; where I believe there is one congregation, which is the only one of that description I know of in America. Were divines to emigrate, they would probably succeed best as schoolmasters, who are much in request every where on the American continent.

With respect to literary men, it is to be observed that in America there is not as yet what may be called a *class* of society, to whom that denomination will apply; such, for instance, as is to be found in Great Britain, and indeed in most of the old countries of Europe. A class, whose profession is literature; and among whom the branches of knowledge are divided and subdivided with great minuteness, each individual taking and pursuing his separate department as regularly as the respective fabricators of a watch or a pin. Literature in America is an amusement only—collateral to the occupation of the person who attends, (and but occasionally attends) to it. In Europe, it is a trade—a means of livelihood. The making of books is there as much a business as the selling of books. No wonder therefore it is better done in Europe than in America; or that with their usual good sense the Americans should permit you to be their manufacturers of literature, as well as of crockery or calicoes.

Certainly the Americans are not inferior in abilities to the Europeans; they are comparatively an infant society, and their numbers are comparatively few; and yet old as Great Britain is in experience, abounding in her establishment for the promotion of learning, pre-eminent in reputation, and gigantic in her attainments of knowledge and science of all kinds, the stripling of the new world has taught you war by Washington, and philosophy by Franklin: Rittenhouse ranks with your mathematicians and astronomers; your diplomatists have shrunk before the reasonings of Jefferson, and the latest and acutest of your political philosophers are more than suspected of being the disciples only of Paine and Barlow, whose knowledge is notoriously the produce of the American school—but though not in abilities, the Americans are inferior to you in the opportunities of knowledge; their libraries are scanty, their collections are almost entirely of *modern* books; they do not contain the means of tracing the *history* of questions: this is a want which the literary people feel very much, and which it will take some years to remedy; but the convulsed state of Europe, and the increasing prosperity of America, will contribute rapidly to improve their situation in this respect.

There is another circumstance also which has hitherto tended to keep back the progress of letters with us. The war brought on much individual as well as national poverty; necessity therefore, as well as the habitual industry and frugality of the people, led every body to attend to commercial pursuits, and their attention was absorbed in the improvement rather of their pockets than of their minds. But ere long a new generation will arise, and it is rising, who will be enabled by the accumulations of their parents to dispense with the pursuits of business—they will begin to feel the want of employment—they will imbibe a taste for literature and philosophy—and the fine arts, and the useful sciences will find their votaries as numerous and successful in America as in Europe; even at present the literati of the old continent will easily find congenial society in the great towns of America, particularly at Philadelphia.

You ask me how servants are to be procured? In the towns they are not very difficult to be found: the country itself furnishes nearly enough, and the emigrations of all kinds from Germany, from Ireland, from Scotland, and from England, amount to about 10,000 a year; these, together with the liberated blacks, furnish a sufficient supply to the states north of Maryland; south of

that



that state they depend on the labour of slaves. The wages of servants of all kinds in these states, may be regarded at about one-fourth dearer than the same classes and descriptions in England. This rule will hold for the country, as well as the town. Few servants are kept for shew, owing to every person being of some ostensible profession. For instance, I know of only one professed "Gentleman," i. e. idle, unoccupied person of fortune in Philadelphia.—Their time is not yet come.

You enquire about the state of politics in America, and the sentiments of the people of that country toward Great Britain.

We have among us about half a dozen suspected Royalists, exclusive of some Englishmen settled in the great towns, whom the Americans regard as unreasonably prejudiced against their government, and infected with a kind of *maladie du pays*.

The rest of the Americans are Republicans; but of two classes: the one leaning to an extension rather than a limitation of the powers of the legislative and executive government; rather leaning to British than to French politics; inclining to introduce and extend the funding, the manufacturing, and the commercial systems. In this class, rank almost all the executive officers of government, with Mr. Washington at their

head; the majority of the members of the Senates, and the greatest part of the opulent merchants of the large towns. This party is denominated the Federalists, partly because they were the chief introducers and supporters of the present federal government and the constitution of 1787; and partly from the very ingenious series of letters in favour of that constitution by Mr. Hamilton, termed "The Federalist."

The other party are called, "Anti-federalists:" not because they are adverse to a federal government, or wish like the French for a republic, one and indivisible, but in contradistinction rather to the denomination of the other class. The Anti-federalists, at the time when the present American constitution was in agitation, were hostile to the extensive powers given to government, and wished for more frequent returns to the people, of the authority they were to delegate to their trustees in office. This party objects to the large salaries given to the officers of government, to the state and distance assumed by some among them, not even excluding the President Washington, whose manners and mode of living, cold, reserved and ceremonious, (as is said) have tended in some degree to counteract the effect of his great abilities and eminent services. The Anti-federalists also rather lean to the French theory, though not to the

French

French practice of politics ; and they are averse to what they deem the monopolizing spirit, and insulting arrogance of superiority in your nation. This spirit of animosity against Great Britain has been prodigiously encreased by the part your country is supposed to have taken in fomenting the Indian war, in exciting the hostilities of the Algerines, in seizing the ships and obstructing the commerce of the American merchants, in refusing or neglecting to give up the posts upon the lakes, or to make reparation for stolen negroes.—The conduct of your court has certainly given strength to the Anti-federal party, among whom may now be ranked the majority of the people, and the majority of the houses of representatives. It is sincerely to be hoped that some terms of amicable accommodation may speedily be adopted. Perhaps Mr. Jay's being a reputed Federalist, will rather assist than obstruct this desired event, under all the circumstances of the two countries.

You will easily conjecture from the preceding account, that the Federalists are the *ins*, and the Anti-federalists the *outs* of the American government ; and this is in a great degree, but not universally true. We are more moderate than you are.

You have forgotten to enquire<sup>s</sup> about *wine*, unless you included it under the head of European comforts and conveniences. The following



prices I take from the Philadelphia price current of the 11th of January, 1794. American porter, in bottles, 8s. 3d. (sterling) per dozen, bottles included—this is about the quality of your provincial porter. London porter, 7s. 4½d. exclusive of bottles. Best Cogniac brandy, 7s. 4½d. per gallon. Arrack, 6s. 3d. per gallon. Best Jamaica rum, 5s. 3d. per gallon. Madeira wine, 50l. 17s. per pipe. Port wine, 25l. 11s. per pipe. Teneriffe wine, 3s. per gallon. Lisbon wine, 28l. 7s. per pipe. Claret, 26s. per dozen. Sherry, best, 5s. 5d. per gallon.

In January, 1793, when Great Britain was at peace, the London current price list gave Port wine, 48l. per pipe; Madeira, 68l. Lisbon, 45l. Sherry 55l. per butt; Brandy 14s. 6d. per gallon; and Rum 5s. 3d. per gallon.

In New-York and Philadelphia Chocolate is sold retail at 10d. roasted Coffee 14d. best Hyson Tea 6s. best Souchong 4s. 4d. and 4s. 6d.; Sugar, double-refined, at 1s. 6d. per lb. lump 13d. and 14d. At present, the cultivation of the vine is much in vogue in Pennsylvania, and good wine has been already made in that state.

You ask me which line of life is upon the whole the best for a man of middling fortune to adopt? As a general rule I have no hesitation in saying, that persons of from 250l. to 5000l. fortune, had better become farmers. I do not  
know

know that large fortunes are to be made by farming, but I am sure that a moderate fortune will more certainly, more easily, and more pleasantly produce a common average profit in that line, than in any other I am acquainted with.

A hundred and fifty acres of land, with a tolerable house and barn upon it, and sufficient land cleared, for a person immediately to begin as a farmer, may be purchased in many parts at 4*l.* currency an acre,\* payable one fifth, perhaps, down, and one-fifth every year, with interest. I doubt whether this is more profitable, than the purchase with the same money of a large quantity of unimproved land, if the settler choose to encounter the difficulties of the first twelve months, which are difficulties in England only; to Americans they do not appear under that form.

The land thus purchased is a species of property that must of necessity receive an annual increase in value, from the natural population of the country, *besides that* which the industry of the proprietor may confer upon it; I think I speak within compass when I say, that an industrious cultivator, besides making a plentiful livelihood and good interest of his

\* Not quite 50*s.* sterling.

capital, will find his farm quadrupled in value at the end of ten years, if he bought it in any cheap part of the back country, which was at the time in the course of settling.

To persons with a family, the advantages are much on the side of farming; the value of the produce in America is much higher than in England, when you consider the lightness of the taxes, and the cheapness, and the fertility of the land. Among farmers, there is not, as in great towns, a perpetual temptation to unnecessary expence, or a style of living above income; and a man who has lived in the ease and plenty of middle life, need not give his son a better or a more certain establishment at setting out in the world, than 500 acres of land, and 500l. to begin with; and this, ten years hence, will easily be within the compass of men of moderate fortune who begin their American career now.

Nor is the term "farmer" synonymous with the same word in England. With you it means a tenant, holding of some lord, paying much in rent, and much in tythes, and much in taxes: an inferior rank in life, occupied by persons of inferior manners and education. In America a farmer is a land-owner, paying no rent, no tythes, and few taxes, equal in rank to any other rank in the state, having a voice in the appointment of his legislators, and a fair chance, if he deserve



deserve it, of becoming one himself. In fact, nine-tenths of the legislators of America are farmers.

You ask me, what sum is necessary to commence farmer upon a moderate scale, in some civilized, and tolerably well settled part of the back country?

A man may buy 300 acres of rich, but unimproved land, for instance, at present in such a situation, for 30s. per acre, currency, payable by instalments. In the course of a summer, he may, with a couple of men to help him, clear ground enough to maintain some cattle through the winter, and may have a comfortable loghouse built, which he may improve or enlarge at his leisure. To do this, to put one-third of the whole into an arable state, and to pay the first and second instalments, will cost him, with the wages of the men, the keep of himself and a moderate family for a twelve-month, and the necessary cattle and implements of husbandry to cultivate this quantity properly, about 450l. or 500l. sterling.

You ask me why I prefer the place \* I mentioned to you for settling? Because, first, the state of Pennsylvania, for the reasons I have al-

\* This relates to a proposed settlement in Pennsylvania on the Loyalsock creek; and extending between the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, about 40 or 50 miles from Sunbury, and about 170 from Philadelphia.

readily given, seems, upon the whole the most eligible of the American states. Secondly, because the place in question is the highest part of the state, therefore the climate is more settled, the air is more clear, and the danger of intermitents and the plague of insects much less (*cæteris paribus*) than in any lower situation. Thirdly, because the heats of summer are not so intense, nor the alternations of snows and thaws in winter so frequent there, as in the more southerly parts of the state. Fourthly, because by common consent, the land to be found there is of the best quality to be found in Pennsylvania. Nor have I any doubt but settlers\* will be induced to go thither, by the healthy situation of the place fixed on, by the reputed fertility of the land, the society already settling, and about to settle there, by the present cheapness of the land, by the probable rapidity of improvement from the sum appropriated for that purpose, and by the expectation of seeing shortly a good place of education there. It is the only *English* settlement I know of in America; and although American manners and society approach nearer to English than any other, they are not quite English; and I have no doubt of the inclination of English emigrants bending that way; in fact, I do not know

\* The emigrations from the settled to the unsettled parts of America are computed at 40 or 50 thousand annually.

what they can do better, or where upon the whole they can pitch their tents so eligibly.

You ask me whether, in my opinion, the establishment of peace in Europe will not render France a more eligible country than the United States? To this I answer without hesitation, no. Highly as I approve of many alterations in the theory and practice of government adopted by the French, it is impossible for me to approve the ferocious injustice of many of their practices. The vague, loose, declamatory, prejudging style of their accusations; their denial of a full and fair hearing, by authorizing the jury (the judges) to decide before the defendant has produced all his evidence; their total disregard to past character and services, to genius and learning; their evident accusations from motives of robbery and plunder, against persons whose only crime appears to be their possession of property; the compleat and absolute despotism they have established not only over the words, actions, and writings of men in France, but almost over their very thoughts; amounting to a perfect annihilation of the liberty of the press, and the liberty of speech; their detestable want of private honour, in the breach of confidence between private friends; in their exciting every man to become a spy upon the words and actions of his acquaintance; in their even threatening with punishment wives who should conceal the retreat



of their husbands, thus dissolving all the paramount objections of private life ; their unnecessary execution of females for mere political sentiments ; their execrable accusation of the unfortunate Antoinette, whose crimes were the crimes of the age and the nation rather than the individual ; their whole system of proceeding against female delinquents, without allowing the political rights of females ; their present habitual delight in contemplating the executions of their numerous delinquents ; their present animosity against the English in particular, which will take some time to wear off ; all these circumstances, much as I admire the many great qualities of the French nation, would excite me to shun the society of the present generation of that country. They are a wonderful people ; but in my opinion rather to be admired at a distance, than fit for a peaceable man to reside among. It is true they are, according to their own expression, *à la hauteur de leur situation*, but I look for happiness amid the attachments of friends and kindred ; where the obligations of private society shall be inviolable ; where I may talk folly and be forgiven ; where I may differ from my neighbour in politics or religion with impunity ; and where I may have time to correct erroneous opinions without the orthodox intervention of the halberd or the guillotine. Such times may and will come

come in France, but I fear not before the present race shall die away.

Even in America, the close of the war was a period extremely unpleasant for a stranger to fix his residence. Violent political prejudices, impatience of differing opinions, private and personal animosities, ferocious manners, insecurity of rights, individual and national poverty, incessant political contentions, all men dividing into parties, even upon the subdivisions of political questions, injustice in the taxation of emigrants, and all the evils of an unsettled government were for some time prevalent there. At present little or nothing of this kind is perceived. But the Americans are a much cooler people than the French, and I fear a longer prevalence of these evils among the latter. Moreover, however settled the state of France might be, however excellent its government, and amiable as well as admirable its inhabitants, yet for a man who looks forward to the future settlement of a family, France is not, and America in my opinion is, the country to be chosen. The equality of conditions, and almost equality of fortunes among the French, will be great obstacles to the establishment of manufactures beyond those of mere necessity. I do not think this an evil to the country, because I detest the manufacturing system; observing the fallacious prosperity it induces,

duces, its instability, and its evil effect on the happiness and the morals of the bulk of the people. You must on this system have a large portion of the people converted into mere machines, ignorant, debauched, and brutal, that the surplus value of their labour of 12 or 14 hours a day, may go into the pockets and supply the luxuries of rich, commercial, and manufacturing capitalists. I detest the system, and am grieved to see that so sensible a man as Mr. Hamilton can urge, in his report on American manufactures, their furnishing employment to *children*, as an argument for their being established in America. I hope to see the time when not only the childhood, but the youth of the poorest inhabitant in this country, female as well as male, shall be employed in the improvement of their understanding, under some system of national education; and in labour no further than is conducive to health and pleasure. Let manhood labour; but in my opinion even manhood was not intended for incessant labour, nor is the system of incessant industry conducive to human happiness. The present imperfect state of society and of knowledge may make it necessary, but I hope the universal annihilation of absolute ignorance among us will tend in time to material improvement in the means of promoting human happiness. A small quantity of labour will produce



duce the comforts and conveniences of life, and the old systems of government have hitherto been the chief supports of luxurious and unnecessary expenditure. Supposing, therefore, that the French do not become a manufacturing nation, I do think the country, on the agricultural plan, will soon be too highly populated to make the comfortable settlement of a family there so easy as in America. For instance, France at 24,800,000 of inhabitants, contains 152 per square mile, according to Zimmermann; whose calculation was certainly too low at the time. Dr. Jamefon, in his excellent tables of political geography, reckons 157 per square mile in France; this was before the war. Perhaps Zimmermann's calculation will be true on the establishment of peace. In a square mile are 640 statute acres, which gives little more than 4 acres per head. Land, therefore, in France, in the course of a few years, will probably become scarce and dear, and after all we live by the produce of land. America, on the contrary, has land which will be unoccupied for ages; and at present the highest population of the American States is not above 65 per square mile, which I take Connecticut to have. The people of this state find themselves too circumscribed, and yearly emigrate to cheaper situations. Pennsylvania has now about 12 per square mile.

Looking forward therefore to society for my own life, and to my circumstances for ease to my children, I choose America and not France. I conjecture, if you remove at all, you will act upon my ideas.

You wish to know what hints I can give you respecting your voyage, should you resolve to venture upon a change of situation.

On a supposition that you have no preference, what part of America you land at, I should recommend your going to some place in Virginia, Maryland or Philadelphia, if you set out in the spring, or any time from the latter end of February to the latter end of March. If you take your departure in the summer, I would advise you to go to Boston or to New York, rather than land in the southern provinces during the period of the autumnal heats.

Cabin passengers pay from 25 guineas to 30l. each, for which they are found in every accommodation, excepting bedding and linen. They have fresh provisions, wine, spirits, porter, &c. plentifully provided for their use. Steerage passengers, 8 to 10l. being found in ship's provisions. Children in both cases, under ten or twelve, are accommodated at half price. Their bedding and linen, passengers of each kind find themselves. A spring passage will be cold, and therefore the best bedding is a feather bed cut in halves, which supplies

supplies two births—In summer, a matrafs so treated will be pleasanter than a feather bed. In spring, provide yourself with a cloth jacket and trowsers; in summer you should have two or three nankeen or other light jackets, and three or four pair of cotton or linen trowsers. A black cravat will be full as convenient on board ship, as a white one.

You should calculate upon a passage of ten weeks from London, (which is usually a week longer than from the western ports of Great Britain) and although you will most probably not be above seven or eight from port to port; it will save you some trouble if you pack up your linen before hand, upon this calculation, for you will have changes ready, without the necessity of opening your boxes immediately.

Let your linen be put up in weekly parcels, for instance, two or three shirts, two or three pair of stockings, two or three handkerchiefs, and a towel or two. Of these parcels make ten, and you will find it readier than running to your trunk every time you want to dress yourself.

Take care that the captain has a filtering stone, or some other machine for the same purpose, for the use of the cabin passengers. Should your water notwithstanding smell somewhat offensively, which in summer time it will do, this may be remedied by some powder of charcoal. If there is



no filtering stone, the mere particles of dirt will be easily thrown down and the water cleared, by putting about a tea-spoonful of a solution of alum into a pint of water, which in a quarter of an hour will be very clear, and its wholesomeness not in the slightest degree impaired.

Take care to provide yourself with lemons, apples, or any other fruit that will keep; you will find them very grateful, especially after sickness. This latter complaint is not dangerous, and is better submitted to than prevented. It goes off earlier by exercise upon deck in the open air than by staying below in the cabin; and it is better cured by gentle dilution, than by loading your stomach with food, or by any preventative or curative medicines. On landing, your health will be better for having been sick at sea. This is, at least, as true with respect to females, as the male sex.

Sickness and want of exercise are apt to induce costiveness: this should be guarded against by the laxative medicines you are accustomed to use. Sena, Lenitive Electuary, Jalap, Rhubarb or Calomel. This tendency is increased by much animal food and porter, and even the usual quantity of wine. Englishmen are too apt to live in hot weather and southern climates, as they do in the cold and rainy winters of their own country.

You will soon get tired of ship biscuit: therefore provide yourself with rusks, or slices of bread baked over again, which you will be obliged to Dr. Franklin for having recommended.

A sea voyage is very tiresome. Take, therefore, books, and cards, and chess, and draughts, if you play at those games.

With respect to the articles worth taking with you for your own use in America, I think the best general rule is to take whatever you can pack up in a box, or a chest, keeping an account of the contents. You may take even your glasses and your crockery. Stock yourself with linen, but you need not over stock yourself with other wearing apparel. Carry enough, however, for a twelvemonth at least.

Omit not your library; get all your unbound books bound. Settle with some friend of yours an exchange of newspapers, and concert *regular* exchanges of letters.

The culinary vegetables of America are upon the whole superior to those of England, but the fruits, peaches, melons, cherries, and currants excepted, are inferior. The walnut is rank, small and oily; the chesnut, though sweeter, is much smaller; nectarines are not much cultivated; of filberts, I saw none; gooseberries are not plentiful south of Long Island. The green gage, the Orlean, and the magnum bonum plumb

are not common: they have the Damascene plumb in more abundance. If, therefore, you mean to live in the country, you should certainly collect the stones of these fruits, or procure them to be sent out to you.

For the same reason, you should carry with you some garden flower seeds. For the Americans prefer utility to ornament, so much as to make the articles of this kind common with you, not easy to be met with in country situations there.

Perhaps to an agriculturist it may not be amiss to mention, that they use the drill plough very little in America: they use few or no artificial grasses, except Timothy, upon which they depend a good deal in the middle provinces. And they have yet to ascertain whether lucerne and fainstoin, vetches and chicory will be of benefit to them.

I believe I have now answered most of your queries; such farther information as occurs to me, likely to be of use to you, I shall speedily send.

I am, &c.

T. C.

LET-



## LETTER III.

MY DEAR SIR,

**I**N my two last letters you have received my opinions of the most eligible part of the Continent of America, and information on such other topics as have occurred to you to enquire about, or to me to suggest. I shall now endeavour to give you some facts respecting the present price of land, of produce, of wages, of carriage, &c. in various parts of the United States, which will enable you to judge in some measure for yourself, in case you should still have views of visiting us.

The Rev. Mr. Toulmin, of Chowbent, near Bolton, in Lancashire, went to America in the spring of last year (1793) with the same intentions nearly as I did. When I arrived at Philadelphia in Oct. 1793, I found a letter from him to me, of which the following is an extract. This will give you facts of the kind above-mentioned from Richmond, in Virginia, through Maryland, along the Shenandoah valley to Harrisburg, on the banks of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania. My own notes of a tour in company with Messrs. Priestley, Humphreys and \*Bakewell,

*Mr. Bakewell established a Flint Glass manufactory will  
in partnership with Mr. Benj Page*

will furnish information of the same sort toward the most northern part of Pennsylvania, near the confines of New York State, and thence through the centre of the State first mentioned, to Philadelphia. This, with some scattered information respecting the price of land in some other of the as yet unsettled parts of America, will enable you to judge how far a certain quantity of money will go in the purchase of land there, and where it may probably be invested to most advantage. You must recollect, however, that the flourishing state of America; the number of emigrants thither from among persons of middling fortune in various parts of Europe, who fear the result of the present calamities; and the considerable sums invested by monied people in Holland and elsewhere, in the purchase of unsettled American lands, occasions a continual increase in the price of that commodity. Within these last three years, the purchases of land in Pennsylvania and New York States, have increased in value, at least three-fold on the average; and I have little doubt of their continuing to encrease, especially if Europe should, unfortunately for that continent, continue in a state of warfare, while America remains at peace with herself, and with all the world. And this is a supposition, for many years to come, far from improbable.

The sums mentioned are in sterling money, unless where it is otherwise expressed.

VIRGINIA. Urbanna, upon the Rapahannock in the county of Middlesex.

Soil, white, loose, sandy.

Price of land about one-third cleared,\* 15s. sterling per acre of 69 and 2-thirds yards square.

Rent of corn land about 1s. 6d. per acre.

Labour. Slaves only, either purchased or rented. They are hired at from 6 to 9l. a year, the master finding provisions and cloathing, and paying the tax. The usual allowance to a slave is a peck and half of the meal of Indian corn, per week; sometimes pickled and salted herrings or mackarel. The cloathing is very trifling.

Produce. Tobacco, wheat, corn. (By corn is meant exclusively Indian corn, or maize. Blè de Turquie.)

Market. By water direct from Urbanna to Europe. Corn also (maize) to New England, Nova Scotia and the West Indies. Wheat to Europe.

Price. Wheat 4s. 6d. per bushel. Corn 13s. 6d. per barrel of five bushels.

\* By cleared is meant, the small trees and shrubs grubbed up, and the larger trees cut down about two feet from the ground, the stumps remaining.



N. B. Urbanna has all the appearance of a deserted village.

RICHMOND and the neighbourhood.

Soil. Sandy, but on the banks of James river rich.

Price of land 4 to 6 guineas per acre. But land by the whole tract, including buildings, cleared and uncleared land together, seldom exceeds, at ten miles distance from the town, 20s. to 45s. per acre. It is reckoned hereabout an advantage to have a great part of it in wood, because the culture of tobacco (which has been common, but is now rapidly giving way to wheat) exhausts the land so much, that land, so used out, is generally reckoned at nothing in the purchase.

Labour. 1s. 6s. to 2s. a day, with provisions. In harvest 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. a day. All slave labour.

Produce and price. Indian corn 1s. 6d. to 2s. per bushel. Wheat 3s. 6d. to 4s.\* The market, Richmond. Vessels of large burthen may come within twenty miles of Richmond.

NEAR THE SOUTH-WEST MOUNTAIN.

Soil. Red clay, very good for wheat. The country pleasant and healthful.

\* This differs in some small degree from his Journal, of which I shall make an extract hereafter.

Price of land. 20s. to 30s. an acre.

Labour. 9l. to 12l. a year for a slave, with food and cloathing. The very few white servants that are to be procured, cost from 12l. to 16l. a year, and board, and are worth but little; for it being customary for all labour to be done by slaves, the whites thinking it degrading, will not work with the blacks. Labour in harvest 2s. 3d. a day, with provisions.

Produce. Wheat, corn, and some tobacco.

Market. Boats which carry four ton weight, go up to the South-West Mountain. Wheat is taken down to Richmond at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel. Tobacco at 13s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hoghead of 1200lb.

#### FREDERICK AND BERKELEY COUNTIES.

Soil. The best part of the country lies between the waters of the Opeckan Creek, and the Shenandoah. It is the richest lime-stone land on the eastern waters of this state. It is of a dark grey, and supposed to be much about the same quality as the third rate land in Kentucky.

N. B. Mr. Toulmin had not at that time been in Kentucky.

Price of land from 15s. to 4l. an acre, but seldom so low as 15s. in the best part of these countries, *i. e.* one-half or two-thirds cleared. A good plot of land of 200 acres with a house, orchard,

orchard, barn, meadow, and spring, may be rented at 45l. a year.

Labour from 5 to 7 dollars (4s. 6d. each) per month, of twenty-six working days, with board. White servants very scarce on the eastern side of the valley.

Produce. Wheat and corn.

Market. Alexandria, carried in waggons for 7s. 6d. per barrel of flour weighing 196 lb. and the barrel 17 lb. the distance 80 miles.

Price of produce. Flour one guinea per barrel. N. B. The price of flour has usually been 3s. and this year even 6s. and 7s. 6d. per barrel of 196 lb. net, more at Philadelphia than at Baltimore; owing probably \* to the greater number of ships coming to the former port.

When the federal city is fully established, which is nearly certain, larger capitals, &c. will probably be employed on the Potowmack; and provisions and lands rise in the neighbourhood. But the difficulty of procuring labourers, and the objections to slave labour will still remain.

The opening of the Potowmack by the canal, round the Falls, will also render it an object of

\* Mr. Toulmin was not aware that the exports from Pennsylvania State have nearly doubled in the course of two years. This is sufficient to account for the higher price and greater demand at Philadelphia.



importance to capitalists to embark in commerce at Alexandria or George Town. At present many boats come down from Fort Cumberland to the Great Falls, about ten miles above George Town. Six weeks work, it is computed, will compleat the navigation to the mouth of Savage river, the boundary of the proposed plan westward ; and the canal at the Great Falls is expected to be finished in eighteen months.

Whether the Shenandoah will be rendered navigable is a much more questionable point. The Potowmack company have the exclusive right of undertaking the work, and they have as yet shewn no serious intention of attempting it. The obstructions at the mouth of the river are considerable.

The mouth of Savage river is about forty miles from the Monongahela. Boats capable of carrying ten ton weight, or one hundred hogheads of flour, will be able to go from thence to Alexandria in four or five days ; but it will take more than double the time to return. It is now common for persons who send their produce about sixty miles to pay a quarter dollar (1s. 1½d.) per 100 lb.

Prices of land in particular places. Near Charles Town, within eight miles of the Potowmack, the best land 3l. 15s. per acre. Within a mile of the junction, and upon the Shenandoah,

doah, it may be had for 2l. 5s. and 3l. per acre, as the land is broken and stoney, though fit for wheat.

At Shippand's Town, on the south side of the Potowmack, it is from 2l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per acre; but it is not equal to that in the valley. It is, however, nearer to the market. A waggon will go in four days to and from Alexandria. Estates here are small and are generally cultivated without slaves.

MARYLAND. The neighbourhood of Haggars Town,\* on the Antietam Creek.

Soil. A dark-coloured loam similar to that on the south side of the Potowmack.

Price of land from 16 to 24 dollars, *i. e.* from 3l. 12s. to 5l. 8s. per acre, one-half cleared; within eight or ten miles.

Labour. Husbandmen scarce. Wages 1s. 6d. and provisions per day, or 5 to 6 dollars, *i. e.* 22s. 6d. to 27s. per month.

Market. Baltimore; where wheat fetches about 7d. a bushel more than at Alexandria. The price of taking flour to Baltimore, seventy-five miles, 5s. 3d. per barrel. It may be sent to Alexandria, eighty miles, for a dollar, one-

\* Haggars Town will be found toward the southern edge of Howel's map of Pennsylvania, which I mention for the sake of those who have that map.

third of which is for the land carriage to Williamport, eight miles, at the mouth of the Conegocheague Creek. But for want of a warehouse at the Great Falls, this mode of conveyance is less useful at present than it would otherwise be. Ten miles north-west of Haggars Town, and upon a part of the Conegocheague Creek, to which the navigation may be easily extended, Land one-half cleared, and the rest in wood, will fetch 6l. per acre. This creek has been used already, during a week or two in the spring.

PENNSYLVANIA. Shippensburg, twenty-one miles south of Carlisle.

Soil. A good loam, though not equal probably to that last noticed.

Price of land, 40s. to 70s. per acre.

Labour, 5 to 6 dollars a month.

Market. Baltimore, eighty miles.

CARLISLE, and its vicinity.

Soil. A loam, as in the other parts of the valley.\* A stratum of slate land runs through all the valley, and is found on one side of the Opekan Creek, in Virginia; the Conegocheague Creek, in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the

\* I have already observed that the Shenandoah Valley, is, in fact, continued as far as the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.



Conedogwinit Creek, in Pennsylvania, where the soil is much inferior to the lime-stone soil.

Price of land upon the lime-stone side of the Conedogwinit, Pennsylvania, 3l. 6s. to 4l. 10s. per acre; being in a proportion of meadow and upland. Lands in general about three miles round Carlisle, though not upon the creeks, from 3l. to 3l. 12s. and 4l. 10s. per acre, according to its quality, supposing about one-third cleared. Land at a greater distance, and within 7 or 8 miles, 2l. to 3l. except the low rich meadows. Lands nearer the Susquehanna, being richer and nearer market, 5l. to 8l. Within a mile of Harrisburg, 12l. an acre. Land with indifferent improvements, near Middletown, the head of the proposed junction between the Susquehanna and the Skuilkyl, 3l. to 4l.

Produce. Principally wheat.

Market. Philadelphia.

Expence of carriage, by land as yet, 6s. per barrel from Harrisburg.

The people of Carlisle have the character of being unfociable, and jealous of new-comers, and always careful that they shall not have too much influence in public affairs.

Harrisburg and Middletown are delightfully, and with respect to trade, eligibly situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, but are subject to intermitting complaints.

## NEAR LANCASTER.

Soil, a durable clay, not liable to be much injured either by the wet in winter, or the sun in summer.

Price of land. The most indifferent with scarcely any improvement, 6l. to 8l. an acre. It often sells from 12 to 18l.\*

Labour. 8 to 10 dollars a month, and board.

## MARKET. PHILADELPHIA.

The above is the substance of Mr. Toulmin's letter to me. I shall add a few more facts from his journal upon that tour, which I have since seen, before I write you the brief remarks I have made in continuation.

He landed at Norfolk in Virginia, in July 1793. The country about there is very barren. Animal food dear. Vegetables cheap. Houses of wood are cheaply built. A house of two stories, six yards by four, will cost about 50l. sterling. Horses cheap to purchase, but dear to hire. The hire of a horse, a dollar a day. They go unshod during summer. Board and lodging for adults, in a plain, but plentiful way, four to five dollars a week; for children, two dollars; servants, three dollars. Board and lodging per

\* At Carlisle and Lancaster, and throughout the Pennsylvania part of the Shenandoah valley, the Dutch settlers are numerous; their unremitting industry and attachment to place always makes land comparatively dear in their neighbourhood.

ann. 33l. 15s. The great influx of French emigrants from the islands had rather increased the price.

Peaches, 1d. and 2d. a dozen; apples, 6d. a peck; cucumbers, 2d. a dozen; cyder,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. a quart; milk, 6d. a quart; owing to carelessness and bad farming: \* bacon,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pound. Norfolk is about as large as Taunton in Devonshire, or Wigan in Lancashire. Most of the houses wood; some of brick. A neat house, 30 feet by 29 feet, 2 stories high, with a kitchen on one side, and a smoaking room, (for bacon, hams, &c.) in the yard, costs, compleat, 150l.† Dress of the people, much the same as in England. Slaves all barefooted.

*Published rates at the Eagle tavern, Richmond in Virginia.*

Breakfast 2s. currency i. e. 1s. 6d. sterling.

Dinner with grog or toddy 3s. currency, i. e. 2s. 3d. sterling.

Cold supper 2s. currency, i. e. 1s. 6d. sterling.

A bottle of porter 2s. 6d. currency, i. e. 1s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling.

A quart of punch the same.

\* The cows range at pleasure in the woods: no attention is paid to their calving: they are not often milked above once a day.

† Houses are generally covered with wooden shingles, oak, or cypress plaistered within; and glazed in sashes.



A quart of toddy 1s. 6d. currency, *i. e.* 1s. 1½d.

A quart of grog 1s. 5d. currency, *i. e.* 1s. 1¼d.

A bed room furnished, if above stairs, 1s. 6d. *i. e.* 13½d. sterling.

Horses kept at livery 3s. (2s. 3d. sterling) per 24 hours: servants 3s. (2s. 3d. sterling) per day.

These prices are higher than in the northern states. The tables are also plentifully supplied. In the article of breakfast, all over the American continent, are included, ham, eggs, stakes, chops, &c. some or all of them. You are not obliged to drink after dinner. You have nothing to give the servants or waiters. In the article of supper, tea and coffee are usually included as accompaniments.

*Prices of various articles at Richmond. (Sterling.)*

Indian corn 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10½d. per Winchester bushel.

Wheat 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 9d.

Barley 2s. 7½d. to 3s.

Oats 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 4½d.

Rice 12s. to 13s. 6d. per 100lb.

Potatoes 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11½d. and 2s. 3d. per bushel.

Flour from wheat, per barrel of 196lb. net, 19s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

Hops 1s. 1½d. per lb.

Coffee 9d. to 11d. per lb. bought by the cwt. retail 9d. to 1s. 1½d.

Tea. Bohea (retail) 2s. 3d. Souchong 4s. 6d. Hyson 7s. 6d.

By the cheft 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Hyson 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.

Chocolate 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. per lb. by the box of 50lb. weight.

Butter, by the cask of 60lb. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Cheefe 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d.

Sugar, brown, by the hhd. 37l. 10s. to 60l. per cwt. Formerly it was 30l. to 37l. 10s. Retail 6d. to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. loaf 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 15d.

Treacle 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per gallon by the hhd.

Rum. American, by the hhd. 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. West India, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. Brandy, French, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Virginia peach brandy, 3s. apple brandy, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3s. Whiskey, 3s. Gin, per gallon, 3s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gin in casks of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons, brought from Holland, 20s. to 22s. 6d. Wine, Teneriff, 3s. a gallon by the pipe, Lisbon, 6l. 15s. to 7l. 10s. Malaga, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 15s. per case of 30 gallons. Madeira 45l. to 50 guineas per pipe.

Beer not used.

Porter, London, 9s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. per doz. bottles included.

Cyder, per gallon, by the cask or hhd. 3d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Beef, grass fed, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stall or winter fed, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 3d.—Veal 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d.

Mutton 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3d.—Lamb 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d.

Pork

Pork of excellent quality 11s. 3d. to 17s. per cwt. by the hog.

Bacon and hams  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Turkeys 1s. 6d. to 3s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

Salt 1s. 6d. to 1s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel.

Soap per box  $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Candles per box  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Fire wood 7s. 9d. to 9s. a cord, that is a load, 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad.

Coals  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. per bushel.

Hats, country made wool hats 1s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 6d.—Fur hats (raccoon and fox) 15s. to 27s.

Shoes 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. a pair.—Boots 15s. to 36s.

Wages of household male servants 6l. to 9l. a year.

White men, labourers, 13l. to 18l. a year.

Female servants (chiefly negroes) 4l. 10s. to 6l. a year. These are to be had either by purchase or by hire from their masters. Few are free.

Price of a cow 37s. 6d. to 75s.

Horses fit for the waggon or plow 7l. 10s. to 15l.—Working oxen 9l. a pair.

Sheep 4s. 6d. to 12s. each.

Waggons with geer compleat for four horses, that will carry a ton and a half, 12 to 18l.

Cart for two horses 7 to 8l.

The following are the prices of some other articles not included in the above list, at Winchester in Virginia,—The prices are set down in



Virginia currency, which is reduced to sterling by deducting one fourth from the sum mentioned :

Fish salted,—shad 30s. herrings 24s. salmon 60s. per barrel of 200lb. weight. oysters, when in season, 3s. per bushel.

Apples in autumn 1s. per bushel : at christmas 1s. 6d. to 2s.

Peaches from 2s. to 4s. per bushel.

Currants 3s. per bushel, but few raised for sale.

Wild fowl and pigeons, few for sale; pheasants 6d. each, partridges 1s. to 15d. a dozen.

Cloathing at Winchester about  $\frac{2}{3}$  dearer than in England.

Casks, oak of 30 gallons 5s.—Tierces 7s. 6d. Barrels 9s.

Building materials.

Logs trimmed on both sides, and delivered at the place of building,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per foot.

Scantlings 1d. per foot, measured side and edge at the saw mill.

Flooring planks  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch, 7s. 6d. per 100 feet.

inch 6s. do.

$\frac{1}{2}$  inch 4s. do.

Laths on which the covering is nailed 2s. 6d. per 100 feet, running measure.

Wooden shingles.—Cypress from 3 to 4 dollars per 1000, delivered at the place of building : each shingle covering 4 by 6 inches.—Oak shingles 28s. per 1000, covering 10 by 4 inches.

Chestnut

Chestnut shingles 16s. per 1000, covering 6 by 4 inches.

Lime 6d. a bushel.

Bricks delivered 24s. per 1000.

Window glass 8 by 10 inches 72s. a box, containing 100 feet.

Wages 20d. to 2s. per perch, when the work is complete: when found with provisions.

Plasterers 4d. per each square yard, when found.

Glaziers 1d per light, when found.

Paper hangings, American, 3s. to 12s. per piece of 12 yards.

Lodging and board in town 15l. to 30l. in the country 12l. to 20l. per annum.

Such are the facts which I have selected for your use from Mr. Toulmin's account; from which you will be pretty well able to judge of some material circumstances respecting the country through which they lead you. I shall send you my notes in my next.\*

I am, &c.

T. C.

\* Mr. Toulmin has returned from Kentucky, as I have heard since writing the above. He confirms the accounts of the beauty of the country, the fertility of the soil, and the pleasantness of the climate, which, however, he says, in winter is very rainy. The society he is pleased with. I much wish he would publish the whole of his journals. The few extracts I have made contain a small part only of the interesting facts he has noted.

## L E T T E R IV.

MY DEAR SIR,

I Left Philadelphia on December 14, 1793, in company with three friends, for the purpose of going as far northward as the boundary line of New York state (the line of latitude 42,) if the weather permitted. We had previously experienced two successions of snows and thaws at Philadelphia, but the snow had not yet fallen so thick, or so permanently, as to admit of the amusement of *sleighbing*; parties of ladies and gentlemen riding through the streets in sledges, or as they are there called sleighs.

The neighbourhood of Philadelphia is flat and unpicturesque; the soil barren, the strata are mould 6 inches, sand and clay 8 feet, sand and quartzose pebbles 1 foot, then a thick stratum of brick coloured clay with a little sand. The land about the town has a great deal of micaceous stone in it.

I have already mentioned that house-rent is much the same in Philadelphia, but provisions a little cheaper than in the large provincial towns of England. Board and lodging is from five to seven dollars a week, and half that price for children and servants.

The



The country from Philadelphia to Reading, 56 miles, preserves in a general view the same barren uninteresting character, excepting near the falls of the Skuilkyl, which afford some beautiful scenery. At Reading, land sells in an improved state, with house and out-housing at from 8 to 10l. currency an acre.

I wish you to remark, that in this letter I speak of money and prices in the language of the country; meaning the currency of Pennsylvania; this is reduced to sterling by multiplying by 3 and dividing by 5. Thus, 10l. currency is 6l. sterling.

From Reading we went on to Hamburg, or Carter's Town, through a country presenting nothing remarkable, 16 miles, i. e. 72 from Philadelphia.

On leaving Hamburg, the mountain scenery begins, and continues for 60 miles to Sunbury; all this is a succession of mountain and valley; the former covered to the very top with trees and shrubs; white, black and chesnut oak, pines, beech, hiccory, &c.—The valleys intersected by large streams rolling at the foot of the mountains, and breaking out here and there amid the forest which covers their banks. Here and there (at every three or four miles, for instance, on the average) log-houses, mills, and plantations, give relief to the grand, unculti-

vated mass of forest, and altogether form a scene more picturesque than any thing I had ever experienced. The roads, all circumstances considered, though not equal to the turnpike roads of England, are much better than I expected to have found, and are in a daily state of improvement. The general character of the stones of which the mountains are composed seemed of the argillaceous genus, and indicated in several places appearances of iron, &c.

The accommodations through these sixty miles of mountain were not comfortable. There are indeed five places of entertainment between Hamburg and Sunbury, but they are very indifferent.

Although the *masses* of wood are large and grand, yet the *trees* fell much short of my expectations: I recollect none from Philadelphia to Sunbury, of any kind, that would measure 18 inches diameter. Indeed they grow so close and so tall, that there is no reason to expect much dimension of breadth, but they certainly appear slender and feeble to an Englishman, who has visited the park and forest scenery of his own country. It is impossible however to pass this part of the journey without being struck with the perpetual succession of beautiful and romantic situations, numerous and diversified beyond what

what any part of England can supply, within my recollection.

During all this rout from Philadelphia, for 120 miles, the water scenery (excepting here and there the views of the Skuilkyl) is confined to creeks and streams; such, indeed, as in your country would be denominated rivers. But at this distance you look down upon the Susquehanna, about three or four miles off; a river about half a mile broad, running at the foot of bold and steep mountains, through a valley, not much above three miles broad in that part, rich, beautiful and variegated. At the distance of about four miles on the bank of the river, you catch the town of Sunbury, and on the opposite side of the river, about two miles farther, Northumberland. These are towns of about two or three hundred houses each, delightfully situated near the Susquehanna. The houses are partly built of logs, and partly of frame-work, one or two stories high, sashed and glazed, some of them painted on the outside, all of them neat without, and clean within; comfortable and commodious.

The price of building a log house here, of four rooms on a floor, each about 12 feet square, one story high, finished within side, with plain wainscoating, pannel doors, lock and thumb latches, glazed windows, &c. compleat, about 25ol. (recollect I mean currency throughout.)

The



The log houses, of sound so uncouth to an English ear are as comfortable, and as clean, and as convenient, as any brick or stone house of your country. They are made by placing logs of trees transversely, one upon the ends of two others, which are notched to let them in; the interstices are plaistered, and the outside and inside frequently cased. If the logs are placed upon stone work, about a foot from the ground, so as not to be exposed to alternate moisture and drought, they will last half a century or more very well.

The soil about Sunbury and Northumberland, (which, as the river only divides them, I speak of together,) is a sandy loam, several feet deep near the river, and apparently excellent for almost any kind of vegetation. Their produce here, as in most other parts of Pennsylvania, is corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and some little barley. Prices, when I was there, were, wheat, per bushel, 5s. oats, 3s. and 2s. 6d. rye, 4s. 6d. corn, (maize,) 4s. buckwheat, 2s. 6d. potatoes in the spring, 3s. 6d. to 5s. in the autumn, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a bushel. Cyder, per barrel, 3 or 4 dollars this year: last year it was 10 or 12s. Beer none; there was a brewery at Northumberland some time ago, but it had been discontinued. While it was carried on, ale sold for 4 dollars and porter 3l. per barrel of 31 gallon

gallons. Wages in the town, half a dollar or 3s. 9d. a day: in the country, 2s. 6d. or 3s. and board. The common drink, cyder, or whiskey and water.

Beef  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. mutton 3d. to 4d. venison  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. these are bought at the butchers, or of farmers, who bring meat to town to retail; butter at Christmas, 2s. per lb. salt 2 dollars per bushel, owing to the want of importation to and from Philadelphia on account of the fever.

A cord of fire wood, oak 4s. 6d. hiccory 10s.

Produce of wheat 20 to 30 bushels an acre. A Mr. Grant, of Sunbury, one dry summer, obtained 60 bushels per acre. Indian corn has been had from 60 to 70 bushels per acre, but one-half of this quantity is more common. The new lands, and the stony rich lands near the river, are too rich for wheat, and require to be reduced by corn, flax, or tobacco. Otherwise, unless in a very dry summer, the grain shoots up into straw. Wheat and barley grow best on the tops of the hills, and even in stony ground.

Land, in the immediate vicinity of Sunbury, sells from 25 to 30l. an acre. Building lots of one-quarter or half an acre in Northumberland or Sunbury from one hundred to two hundred dollars each. Land a few miles distance, uncleared, 30s. to 40s. an acre. Land with a log cabin, a log barn, and about one-fourth improved,

*i. e.* the trees cut down, and the underwood grubbed up, about 3l. or 3l. 10s. an acre.

Two years ago, the land on which the town of Northumberland stands, is said to have been offered to sale by the Proprietor for 2000l. He has since refused 10,000l. for it.—Northumberland is about the size of Sunbury.

The Susquehanna, opposite to Sunbury, is about half a mile broad; at the ferry, opposite Northumberland, about a mile higher up, it seems full three quarters of a mile over. When we crossed it, December 17th, the ferry men reckoned it about ten feet deep, midway; the creeks were then low. Ferrage for man and horse 16d. The west branch of the Susquehanna is at present navigable for boats of ten tons, about one hundred and fifty miles from Sunbury. A person who had been with a boat of that burthen laden with provisions for the surveyors in the western part of the State, informed me that he stopt at Whetstone Quarry, in the Forks of Sinnamahoning, and could have easily gone fifteen miles farther. Hence the time is probably not far distant, when by means of a cut to Toby's Creek, there will be a compleat water carriage from Pennsylvania and Baltimore, along the Susquehanna, and down the Ohio and Mississippi, through the Continent of America, as well as by means of the Atlantic Ocean. Look for the



names I have mentioned in a map of Pennsylvania, and you will easily see this.\* The east branch is also navigable to about the same distance from Sunbury, but the navigation of this part is considerably interrupted by the two falls of Nanticope and Nescopeck.

At Sunbury, which is situated something lower than Northumberland, the river once (1784 or 1785) over-flowed, and laid the whole country under water as far as the mountains. In general, however, it rises about eleven feet only beyond the level when we saw it.

From Sunbury downwards, the river is navigable to Middletown. At this place there are falls, which, unless in flood time, interrupt the navigation to Baltimore. To avoid these, a canal is now cutting. At Middletown, the Swetara Creek empties itself into the Susquehanna. At some distance upwards, the Swetara is joined by the Quitipahilla, which is navigable near enough to the Skuilkyl to admit of a junction, by means of the Lebanon Canal, which will be compleated during the summer of 1794. This canal, about four miles in length, will make a perfect water carriage between the Sus-

\* Almost the only good map of any part of America is Howel's map of Pennsylvania. This may be had at J. Phillips's, George Yard, Lombard Street. Adlum's map of the same State is not published in England.

quehanna, and the Skuilkyl, down to Philadelphia. At present, commodities intended for the interior of Pennsylvania are brought by land-carriage to Middletown from Philadelphia, and from Middletown they are sent upwards by water carriage.

The boats which navigate the Susquehanna from Sunbury and that neighbourhood, usually hold from five to eight hundred bushels of wheat, of which the average weight may be 61 lb. per bushel. The market weight is 60 lb. As the back carriage is troublesome, these boats require from four to six men each. A boat with 1600 bushels of wheat has gone from Penn's Creek to Baltimore. The expence of transporting grain from Sunbury to Middletown is 3l. per 100 bushels. The time employed varies, from two to four days. At Middletown, there is a good market for grain, on account of a large establishment of mills there. The land carriage of goods from Philadelphia to Middletown, is a dollar (7s. 6d. currency) per cwt. and thence to Sunbury, 2s. 6d. per cwt. The Susquehanna might be compleated by another rout to the sea, if the obstructions of the Chesapeak were removed; but a narrow and absurd policy, which creates a commercial jealousy and jarring interests between the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore,

timore, seems at present to stand in the way of this improvement.

There is a post and waggon road compleated from Northumberland to Tyoga, and thence to Bath Town, in the Genesee.

About twelve miles from Sunbury, through Northumberland, is Mill Town, a village of fifty or sixty houses, delightfully situated on the banks of the river. This having been laid out, and built but lately, is not marked in Howel's Map of Pennsylvania. At Major Piott's,\* two miles farther, where we stopt, we saw a road stallion for sale, of which the price was 80*l.* about as dear as an animal of the same figure would cost in England, (*i. e.* not quite 50*l.* sterling). As there was nothing worth notice in the horse, I mention it merely for the sake of noticing the comparative value.

Land in this vicinity, one-third cleared, 3*l.* and 4*l.* an acre. The price has doubled in about four or five years. Piott's is about a mile from the river.

\* In America, it is extremely common to find taverns on the road, kept by Captains, Colonels and Majors. When the American army was reduced at the close of the war, many of the officers had no present means of subsistence, and therefore resorted to the business in question. Let it be remembered also, that no species of honest industry is disgraceful in that country of good sense.

From



From Philadelphia till we came within sight of Sunbury, we did not see one spot of land that had the appearance of remarkable fertility, nor one tree that an Englishmen would deem of large dimensions; I think none of any kind that would equal 18 inches diameter, and the generality much smaller. In fact, they grow so close in the woods, they are so shaded by their vicinity to each other, and they so shoot upward to meet the light and the sun, that it is no great wonder their diameter is not large. I was disappointed in this respect. About half a dozen miles from Northumberland, the trees began to assume a more luxuriant appearance, and to become of respectable size. I have heard of much larger timber on the rich lands at the heads of the creeks, such as Lycoming, Loyalsock, Muncy, &c. but I saw none beyond 2 feet 6 inches in diameter. The more northern parts of America bear trees of a much larger size. While we were at Northumberland, the snow began to fall in this part of the country; it remains on the ground through the winter. Roads are a late and expensive improvement in every country. Here they are excellently made by the hand of nature; and, through the worst part of the year, permanently made. The climate of Pennsylvania is delightful during the months of October, November, and December; and in this high

high part of the country, where the variable winds of the Atlantic have no influence, the winters are, with little exception, clear, dry, and light.

From Piott's, we went across Muncy Creek, to Whitaker's, a public-house near the bend of the western branch of the Susquehanna. Land about Muncy Creek, uncleared, sells at 40s. per acre, about two miles from the river. Muncy Creek is not navigable. It extends upwards thirty or forty miles from the river. Whitaker holds his premises as tenant. He clears land where he pleases belonging to his landlord (Wallis) paying one-third of the produce per annum rent; term seven years. The house is the landlord's, the tenant finding labour only in the building of it. This is a log-house, about 36 feet by 20, sashed windows, carelessly finished within side, one story high, cost for labour 50l. The logs of his house were all raised and fixed in one day. One man at each end of every log, as it is raised, knots it, while other logs are ready to be handed up.

In new land, after grubbing and girdling, *i. e.* taking up the underwood, and cutting through the bark of the larger trees in a circle all round the trunk; which prevents the leaves from growing next season, he ploughs about 2 inches and a half deep, then across; then sows the seed and harrows it. Upon the average of his land, his crop of wheat is not above 12 bushels per acre;

of oats from 15 to 20. This is to an Englishman astonishing. With you, I apprehend, the average wheat crop per statute acre is at least 20 bushels. The average of the Isle of Wight, when I touched there on my passage from London to America, was at least 35 bushels. The average of the whole state of Pennsylvania, I cannot reckon above 10 or 12. Maryland the same. This is owing to the neglect of manures, to the repeated working of the same ground with crops of grain till it will bear no more, and to the very slight labour they bestow upon their tillage. It must be considered also, that much of the land is occupied by the stumps of trees not rotted, and never grubbed up.

But though in America less grain is produced per acre than in England, they get more per man. There, land is plentiful and labour scarce. With you, it is the reverse. Hence the accuracy of British, and carelessness of American cultivation.

Prices of produce here. Wheat 5s. 6d. maize 4s. 6d. rye 4s. 6d. sheep of about 7 or 8 stone 12s. 6d. wool 2s. 6d. per lb. sheep sheared once a year. The lands along the river from Muncy Creek to Loyalsock Creek, for about one mile and a half back, are owned by a Mr. Wallis. They contain about 7000 acres, of which the land he farms himself is from 300 to 500 acres, the rest is chiefly uncleared. The whole is worth about 3l. or 3l. 10s. per acre. I understand he has refused

40000l.



40000l. for this tract, including his farm, buildings, and stock.

Having set out from Whitaker's to Loyalsock, 6 miles, the snow prevented our prosecuting our journey farther. We stopt a few days in that neighbourhood making enquiries. While we were there, a farm (plantation is the term in America) adjoining to Lycoming Creek,\* and the river, about one-third cleared (*i. e.* grubbed and the trees cut off) sold by auction at 58s. an acre, and was deemed a very cheap purchase. There was a log house and barn upon it, but so indifferent as to add nothing to the value. We were told that cleared land near the river, and adjoining to the Loyalsock,† was worth 6l. and if sold in gales, 7l. 10s. an acre. I think I have before explained that gales are periodical payments or installments. This is the common mode of purchasing. But although the purchaser, who pays by gales, pays interest at 6 per cent. on the purchase money not immediately paid down, land sells much higher in this way, from the facility of making much better interest, by employing ready money in fresh purchases and improvements.

\* The creek beyond Loyalsock westward, not navigable.

† The Loyalsock is navigable 20 or 30 miles up, for bateaux of 10 tons.

While we staid in this neighbourhood and at Sunbury, 200,000 acres on Toby's Creek were offered us for sale, which having no communication with the Atlantic but by means of the Ohio, we refused. This land was soon after sold for 6s. an acre. For 12,000 acres in Bald Eagle Valley, on the west side of the Susquehanna, within a mile or two of an iron furnace, we were asked 25s. an acre. This was said to contain some iron ore.\* The common price of lands there to purchasers of small farms 30s. an acre uncleared. The land in Bald Eagle, in Buffalo, Penn's, and Nepanose Valleys, are esteemed of the first quality and attract many settlers who emigrate from the more southern and dearer parts of Pennsylvania.

When a first settler of this description removing into the back country, fixes upon a spot of land, which he usually buys, paying for it in fables, his first care is to cut down a few trees to build his log house. A man can cut down and lop from twenty to thirty trees in a day of the size proper for the purpose. These form the walls of the building. In general, the log cabins

\* The ore is said to be found in nodules in beds of clay, although the general nature of the stratum underneath is limestone. I was told at Sunbury that the ore was fluxed at once without addition, and cast iron goods made from the first fusion. There is a furnace in Penn's Valley.

of this kind are such as half a dozen men will easily finish in three or four days. Ten guineas worth of labour thus employed will lodge a family quite as comfortably as in the better kind of cottages in England.

He then proceeds to grub the land, *i. e.* to take up the small trees, shoots, and underwood, by the roots: these are burnt upon the ground. In a general way this may be contracted for at about 20s. an acre. Whittaker reckoned, that it cost him usually five days work of a man to whom (as it is very hard work) he pays 3s. a day, finding him in victuals, and allowing him a dram of whiskey morning and evening. The price of this kind of work will easily be conceived to vary according to circumstances. Where land is heavily timbered with trees of two or three feet diameter, as it is about the heads of the creeks, and on the islands of the Sufquehanna, the underwood is in small proportion, but the expence of clearing much greater.

The land being grubbed, the trees immediately about the house are cut down, and for the present another portion is girdled only. This process destroying the vegetation of the branches, lets in the light and air sufficiently to ensure a crop the next season. The trees cut down, are split into a kind of rail for fences, which are made by laying these pieces angular-wise one on



the top of another, to the height of six or seven in number, much in the same way as the logs of a house are laid on each other, but flanting in alternate directions. A post and rail fence is not thought of till some years afterwards. The ground is then slightly ploughed, or perhaps scratched only with an harrow, and the grain is sown and harrowed in.

The trees cut down are never rooted up. The value of the land gained will not pay the expence of doing this. They are cut off about 18 inches or 2 feet from the ground. The side roots are obstructions to the plough for about two years, when they are compleatly rotted. The stumps in New York and Pennsylvania States, do not rot away compleatly under ten years. In Virginia and Maryland this happens in about seven. It appears to me, that by cutting off the tree a few inches below the surface of the ground, and covering the stump with mould, the expence would not be much encreased, the deformity, which is indeed a great one in an American landscape, would be prevented, and the process of putrefaction accelerated. I never heard of but one person (Lord Stirling in New Jersey) who had his trees rooted up; and I have no doubt of its having been done at an expence much beyond the convenience gained.

The expence of clearing heavily timbered  
land

land is considerable, sometimes to the amount of five and six pounds per acre, but the great fertility of this kind of land affords ample recompence. In general the whole expence is not 40s. an acre. One-half or two-thirds of the expence of clearing land in New York state, is repaid by the pot-ash, obtained in burning the wood. In Pennsylvania, and the southern states, the back settlers are not so much in the practice of this useful method. The land surveyors have 4l. per 1000 acres for surveying a tract of land, and making return of it; but as the owner finds labourers and provisions, these, with other incidental expences, will make the cost of surveying altogether about 20s. per 100 acres.

In returning to Philadelphia through Sunbury, instead of taking the same road that we came, by Hamburg and Reading, we went round, instead of over the mountains, along the banks of the Susquehanna. The first stage from Sunbury in that direction is to White's, twelve miles and a half.

White is a respectable farmer, and like many other persons of that description in the back part of the country, keeps a house of accommodation for travellers, rather perhaps from necessity than choice; for where inns are scarce, travellers are compelled to stop at private houses, till the population of the country occasions Inns to be set up: however, the trade.

being at least as lucrative as it is troublesome. The farmers who begin, seldom lay aside the practice.

I found that White, in account with his men, charges them for beef,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. (exactly three-halfpence English,) wheat 5s. 6d. a bushel, rye 3s. 9d. to 4s. flax seed 15d. a peck, for potatoes in July, 1793, 2s. 6d. per bushel. He credits them, for labour 2s. 6d. a day\*; for wearing linen (but I know not of what kind) 1s. a yard; for shad fish 10s. a hundred.

Salted shad is the common attendant upon breakfast in most parts of America. It is the same fish as the Severn shad; weighs about 5lb.

Beside shad, the river affords him trout of four or five pound weight; chubb, dace, perch and pike; salmon† is in plenty all the year, when perfectly in season this fish weighs about 9lb. A few days before we were there, he caught by trolling, fifteen in two hours, which weighed about 4lb. a piece. They get also from the Susquehannah rock, (a fish unknown, I believe, in England) of about 21lb. weight.

In every part of America, out of the great towns, the common beverage is cyder, or spirits and water. In the middle and southern states

\* I understand this to be, besides finding them in victuals.

† This, though called salmon, is, I believe, only the salmon trout. The true salmon, is said not to come southward of Connecticut River,



this arises partly from the inaptitude (as they say) of the land to produce barley, which in those parts shoots into stalk instead of having the ears filled, and partly because the heat of the summer makes it necessary to brew malt-liquor too strong for common drink, if it be to be kept through the hot season; farther, as it is apt to ferment and grow sour soon by removal in the hot weather, it is necessary to keep it bottled, with the corks wired. These causes combined make beer and porter too expensive to be the drink of the common people, except in large towns, where the quick consumption obviates much of this objection.

In New England, as the inhabitants of that part of America trade much with the West-Indies, for black cattle and horses; they bring back, among other articles, a great quantity of molasses. Hence the spirit drank in common there, is New England rum. In New York and Pennsylvania states, the chief produce being grain, the spirit used is distilled from some kind of corn, generally rye. In Virginia and Maryland, peaches and apples afford peach and apple brandy;\* the latter is an indifferent spirit; the former, when well made, carefully rectified and

\* A hogshead of apples produces about ten gallons of apple brandy. But the spirit from grain is much preferred.

kept in a cask for some years, is as fine a liquor as I have ever tasted.

Hence, Planters of any consequence frequently have a small distillery as a part of their establishment. White has one which may serve as a specimen of this kind: he has two stills, the one holding 60, the other 115 gallons. To a bushel and a half of rye coarsely ground, he adds a gallon of malt and a handful of hops; he then pours on 15 gallons of hot-water, and lets it remain four hours, then he adds  $16\frac{1}{2}$  gallons more of hot water, making together a barrel or  $31\frac{1}{2}$  gallons; this he ferments with about two quarts of yeast. In summer the fermentation lasts four days, in winter six; of this wash he puts to the amount of a hoghead in the larger still, and draws off about fifteen gallons of weak spirit, which is afterward rectified in the smaller still, seldom more than once. One bushel of rye will produce about eleven quarts of saleable whiskey, which fetches per gallon 4s. 6d. by the barrel. *Whiskey* in England is usually a spirit drawn from oats. The rye produces the basis of gin.

I have no doubt myself but barley could be well grown, and well malted, and well brewed in almost any part of America; and beer might be more generally introduced. The American small beer, as well as the porter, is at present very good; and as there is no excise upon malt, nor upon malt-liquor; as grain is cheap, and the

the materials of a brewery to be had for little or nothing, I am rather surprized that breweries are not more generally established.

I do not find however, that the plenty and cheapness of spirituous liquors occasions much intoxication among the common people; nor do I believe the use made of them has any perceptible effect unfavourable to the health of the Americans. I believe that this kind, like other kinds of poisons, deserves that appellation, relatively to the quantity used, rather than the qualities, of the substances so called. In hot weather it is extremely dangerous to quench great thirst with water alone, without spirit.

Hilly land unimproved sells in this neighbourhood from 20s. to 30s. an acre. The islands in the river for about 8l. per acre. These are very heavily timbered, and are exceedingly fertile. On new land of a common quality, White gets about 18 bushels of wheat an acre; this he sends by water to Middletown for 6d. a bushel, and it sells there for 6s. 8d. and 6s. 10d.

The same remarks apply to the vicinity of the two next stages: land uncleared about 8 miles from the river selling at 20 or 25s. an acre.

At Paxtang, six miles short of Harrisburg, we stopped at an inn, kept by a Mr. M'Allister; by much the most spirited and intelligent farmer we had seen. As his place will afford a favourable specimen of an American plantation, I shall detail his establishment.



His *farm* is about 300 acres, near the river; a sandy soil, earlier in vegetation by 10 days or a fortnight than the higher lands at a distance. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  of this quantity is in cultivation, the rest in wood.

Rotation of *crops*—Grain; then clover mown twice the first year, and once the second year. In autumn, it is turned in, and grain again, of some kind, sown upon the same land.

He *manures* for his crops either with dung, with ashes, or with plaister of Paris\*. I did not find

\* I never could understand the theory of the action of gypsum. I know of no substance found in a natural state in the earth, that will decompose it, and I should doubt whether it could act chemically on any substance, unless by mutual decomposition. Mechanically, it will be no more than sand. Mr. Kirwan, in his late paper on agriculture in the Irish transactions, attributes the use of gypsum to its septic quality; on the authority of M. Gardane's experiments, in his *Histoire de la Putrefaction*. But the quantities in contact are so small in the agricultural cases, that I do not see the sufficiency of this explanation. Manures appear to me to act, 1. *mechanically*, by encreasing or diminishing the adhesion of the soil. 2. *Chemically*, by diminishing the same adhesion, through the putrefactive process, which takes place in the manure in the earth; by decomposing metallic or earthy salts; by encreasing or diminishing the capacity of the soil to retain water; by promoting the putrefaction of dead or dying vegetables; by affording the salts and the gasses, which are the pabulum of vegetables. 3. *Physiologically*, (if I may coin a word) not enough noticed; by acting as stimuli to the living fibre of the plant. It is thus perhaps that gypsum acts; killing by too strong a stimulus the weak and languid fibre, and exciting the healthy fibre to stronger action, as condiments do the stomach.

that

that he had any system of proportion between cattle and land, for the purpose of procuring a regular supply of manure. The plaister of Paris he procures in the stone from Philadelphia, formerly at 7, now at 12 dollars per ton: he grinds it at home; 1 ton yields 24 bushels. The French plaister of Paris much the best: the Nova Scotia plaister not so good. It will not answer at all as a manure upon wet lands: it answers best on hot sandy soils, which, he says, it preserves moister than they would otherwise be during the heats of summer. He sows the plaister in powder with clover, 5 or 6 bushels to the acre.

His average produce is of wheat and rye about 23 bushels to the acre, corn (maize) and oats about 30 bushels. Weight of a bushel of wheat from 60lb. which is the market weight, to 65lb. of rye about 58lb. oats about 35lb. corn (the white flint kind sown the first week of May) about 60lb. per bushel. The gourd-seed, maize, yields larger crops, but it is a late grain.

By means of his plaister manure he obtains at 2 mowings, per annum,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ton of hay per acre. The hay is ready to be stacked usually the day after it is cut.

Prices of produce and labour.—Husbandmen 25l. a year, with board, washing, and lodging; or 6 dollars a month, or 2s. 6d. a day in common, and 3s. in harvest time. For mowing an acre he

pays

pays 3s. finding victuals and a pint of whisky, or 4s. 6d. without finding any thing else. Women in reaping have as much wages as men, but at hay-making only 15d. a day, and their victuals. Wheat 6s. 6d. a bushel.—Corn 3s. 9d.—Rye 4 to 5s.—Oats 2 to 2s. 6d.—Buck-wheat 2s. 6d.—Salted pork 33s. per cwt.

His ploughs are the common light ploughs of the country. Drill ploughs are little in use: in most parts, the stumps of trees would prevent their being used. He has rejected the hoe-plough; first, because he finds it cuts off too many of the young fibres of the plants; and secondly, because the land is too dry to require the furrow. In lieu of the hoe, he harrows the ground, without regarding the grain, so as to lay it quite flat and destroy the ridge and furrow. This, he says, has been the practice in the neighbourhood for two years past, with success.

In *feeding* his cattle, he makes it a rule to give them as much as they will eat. The cows, besides clover-hay and Timothy-hay, have potatoes mixed with ground Indian corn, and the wash of the distillery. The hogs the same. His cows, however, even in spring do not yield above 5 or 6 quarts of milk at a meal. Here, as almost every where in America, Indian corn is the food of the poultry.

Instead of the chaff-cutting machine, which he  
now



now uses, he proposes to bruise the hay between two mill-stones, of which the edges come in contact: he has tried this in a small way, and finds the hay much better and more expeditiously cut, than by the chaff-cutter.

His *fences* are partly the common stake fence of the country (which I have before described) of wood split into lengths of 6 or 7 feet, and 3 or 4 inches scantling, and laid upon each other angular-wise: partly a cheveux de frize fence of wood stuck in the ground, and partly the common post and rail fence. He has tried thorn hedges and privet hedges without success. He then turned his attention to the prickly locust as an indigenous plant of the country. The seeds of this tree are contained in a pod like a bean, and it is extremely common in Pennsylvania. He ran a furrow with a plough about 2 or 3 inches deep, round his orchard, drilling in the seeds and covering them. But from the want of a ridge being previously thrown up, some heavy rains, which succeeded in about 10 days, washed away a great many of the seeds, and rendered the fence incomplete. Those that we saw standing were about 3 years and three quarters old, from the seed. They were as thick as a man's arm, at about a foot from the ground, and were 8 or 9 feet high; and had they been dubbed would have been a very compleat fence.

But

But the rains having spoiled the first plan, he neglected them. The one year shoots of the locust-tree laid along the furrow, would have thrown out sprouts. Perhaps this would be the easiest method of planting them for a hedge. M'Allister says, that were he to go upon a new farm, of a thousand acres for instance, of uncleared land, his first object should be to cut a road of about 2 rood in width all around the estate. The heavy wood he would cut up for fences or fire wood, or such other purposes as it might be fit for: the brush wood he would lay in two piles on each side this new road: between these he would sow or plant locust, and by the time the brush wood was rotten, the locust would be a fence. The next operation should be to plant an orchard, and erect a saw mill. These ideas appear to me to be judicious.

His garden produces very fine grapes and strawberries. The dry sandy land there seems well adapted to the culture of the vine. A German in his neighbourhood, who possesses a very small farm, has made every year lately three or four barrels of wine, which M'Allister, who has tasted it, thought very good. He has no doubt whatever of the practicability of making good wine in Pennsylvania. This agrees with Major Piott's information, who mentioned to us a Mr. Furniau, living about 7 miles from him, who hav-

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ing succeeded in the small way, was planting regular vineyards. Indeed there is a society formed at Philadelphia for the promotion of the culture of vineyards, and I myself see not the slightest obstacle to the success of the attempt. Certainly the Rhine grape, which promises fair at Sir Richard Worsley's vineyard in the Isle of Wight, is much more likely to succeed with us in America.

His *orchard* contains 30 acres of ground and 1600 apple trees, part of them planted 8 and part 13 years ago. They are 2 rood (33 feet) apart. This last year (1793) was a very bad year for apples, and he made only 15 barrels of cyder: the year before he made 600 barrels, and if 1794 should be a good year he expects to make 1000 from his orchard. He supposes his trees in this case likely to yield ten bushels of apples on the average. Perhaps this is the least troublesome and most profitable application of the ground. When the general appearance of the orchard has a red tinge the trees are healthy. Against the grub he uses decoction of Tobacco. He has several peach trees, but they have not long been planted. But one plumb tree of the damascene kind, and few pear, or apricot, and no nectarene trees. He gives 6d. a piece for apple and peach trees, about 3 or 4 years old, that is, fit to plant out. In England I believe they are not planted



out till 7 years old. Peach trees grow about the thickness of ones thumb, and 4 or 5 feet high in one year, from the stone, and bear fruit in 4 years from the stone. Cyder usually sells at 10s. and 12s. per barrel of  $31\frac{1}{2}$  gallons, but this year being a bad one it sells for three dollars per barrel; (i. e. 13s. 6d. sterling, 22s. 6d. currency). His cyder-press consists of two cast-iron cog wheels, about one foot diameter, with slanting cogs, turning vertically; these he means to change for wooden wheels; owing to the action of the acid upon the iron. They are fed with apples by a hopper; the motion is given by a horse moving round. The mash of apples thus produced, is put into a kind of case, and pressed (not by a screw,) but by one end of a massy beam, which is forced down by means of the other end being raised by a lever. A man depresses the lever, which raises the nearest, and depresses the farthest end of the beam. The juice is thus forced upon a platform about 7 feet square, with a groove all round, and an outlet for the juice from one of the grooves. The beam seems about 25 feet long, and about 15 inches square: the frames in which it moves, about 20 feet high. He sometimes finds a difficulty in clearing his cyder, which he has not yet conquered. In England this is not an easy part of the process, nor is the mode of doing it settled among the  
cyden

cyder makers. In the warmer climate of America the liquor will be still more liable to spontaneous fermentation after being once fined. The cyder however of this country, is much superior in flavour, at least, to the British.

He has a *fish pond* of two or three acres, in which he keeps all the kinds of fish which the river produces. The waste water from the fish pond is applied to several purposes, particularly to irrigate a quantity of meadow ground at half a mile distance. The Americans seem more alive to the benefit of irrigation than any other kind of agricultural improvement.

He has a *distillery*, much on the same plan as White's, already noticed. It is managed by a professed distiller, who receives one-third of the spirit produced, for his trouble.

His *ice house* seems well constructed. An external building contains the proper ice house, which is a kind of well, divided into two stories; the first 10 feet deep, the second and lowest, where the ice is kept, 13 feet; in all 23 feet deep. The sides are of stone, 4 feet thick, then planked with 3 inch plank close against the wall; then a kind of frame work, between which and the planks is a stuffing of straw, about 4 inches thick. The ice house is 11 feet square in the clear. In the room of the building, directly over the ice house, he keeps the liquor liable to ferment with

heat, or intended to be drank cool, such as porter and cyder.

His *smokery* for bacon, hams, &c. is a room about twelve feet square, built of *dry* wood; a fire place in the middle, the roof conical, with nails in the rafters to hang meat intended to be smoked. In this case a fire is made on the floor in the middle of the building in the morning, which it is not necessary to renew during the day. This is done four or five days successively. The vent for the smoke is through the crevices of the boards. The meat is never taken out till it is used. If the walls are of stone, or green wood, the meat is apt to mould.

His *saw mill*, which cost about 100l. consists of an undershot water wheel, with a crank, which in its revolution moves one saw in a frame up and down. Another movement is annexed, by which a ratchet wheel is pushed on, and this moves the logs forward in a frame; to the frame are annexed pins, which when the saw has passed through the log, throws the works in and out of gear, one saw working 1000 feet a day, is as much as that neighbourhood can at present keep employed. It is less complicated than if it worked more saws, and is about sufficient to keep one man employed in attending it, supplying it with logs, and removing the planks as they are cut. This sawyer has for wages 6d. per



per 100 feet. In eighteen hours the saw will cut 2200 feet. M'Allister receives from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per 100 feet. He purchases the logs from people who live up the country, and they send them down in rafts. He pays from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a piece for logs of from 15 to 20 feet long, and about a foot diameter. They come down in rafts consisting of from 50 to 100 logs broad, and one 8 or 10 feet longer than the rest, fastened across the rest with withy twigs: the projecting ends of the long cross log answer for the purpose of steering by.

His *grist mill* cost about 800l. He lets it out to a tenant. A load of wheat is 60 bushels, which costs 25s. grinding, the farmer having the offal, (i. e. the seconds, middlings, and bran.) The waste in grinding is about 12lb. per cwt. 60 bushels of wheat make 12 barrels of flour, of 196 lb. each, net, i. e. somewhat more than three bushels to one cwt. The offal is worth about 3l. a load; barrels cost about 20d. each, if too green they turn the flour sour. The offal pays the expence of grinding and barrels. Flour sells at Philadelphia for about 45s. a barrel.\* It is sent thither from Paxtang, (M'Allister's) by way of Newport, at 10s. a barrel. The boulting mills which I saw afterwards at Middletown, at

\* When we reached to Philadelphia, it had risen to 47s. and 48s.

the miller's there, are six-sided cylinders, of about 12 feet in length, and one foot diameter, covered at about every two feet with white silk, (persian or farfenet) of various finenesses. It is inclined in an angle of 45 or 50 degrees, and turned round by a movement connected with the water wheel. It separates the flour into superfine, tail flour, middlings, sheep's stuff, shorts and bran. Sometimes the tail-stuff and middlings are dressed over again; and in some cases a boulting machine is appropriated to the middlings. I believe the brass wire boulting machines are not in use in America. Superfine flour I have not noted the price of at Middletown; tail-stuff is there 5s. per 28lb. middlings 3s. 9d. per 28lb. sheep stuff 2s. 6d. per bushel, shorts 15d. per bushel, bran 9d. per bushel; wheat at Middletown 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per bushel. I put these observations respecting flour and corn-mills together, though relating to different places, because they belong to the same subject.

The mills at Middletown, though apparently on a very good plan, and very neat, are inferior as I have heard, to those on the Brandywine, nor have they yet adopted the method in use there of taking up the corn and discharging the flour. The flour of America seems to me superior in fineness and dryness to that of Great Britain, and the bread better.

The details I have given you respecting Mr. M'Allister's establishment may appear long; but I am anxious to let you into the actual state, and mode of living of the American Planters, of which this is a tolerably fair, though a favourable specimen. Comfortable as it is, M'Allister, like almost all the Americans whom I have seen or heard of, having improved the land he occupies, is not so attached to the spot as to be unwilling to remove to the wilderness of the back country, to see a new creation of the same kind form around him, the produce of his own exertions.

On quitting Paxtang, we quitted also the last specimen of beautiful scenery. From Hamburg, over the mountains to the Loyalsock, and from the Loyalsock to Paxtang, our eyes were regaled with a constant succession of landscape, novel and delightful, beyond any expectation I had formed of it. The noble masses of wood and mountain, the Susquehanna sometimes rolling through rich valleys, and sometimes washing the base of stupendous rocks, almost every where taking the form of a lake, and interspersed with numerous islands, well wooded, of all forms, and stretching out in a variety of directions; these combined with the brightness of the atmosphere; the distinctness of distant outlines, and the clear wholesome cold of the season; the sky unde-



formed by wintry clouds, and free from the foggy vapour I had been accustomed to execrate in the old country, made this journey one of the pleasantest I had ever experienced.

From Paxtang to Harrisburg is only six miles.

Harrisburg is a pretty large American town, beautifully, but unhealthily situated on the banks of the Susquehanna. It is low and damp, and therefore very subject to the fever and ague. Indeed all situations immediately close to a river in America, induce the risque of that disorder. A hot sun acting upon damp soil, infallibly produces it among those who are much exposed to its influence. It is far from improbable, as the poison in this case enters by the lungs, that Dr. Beddoes's application of the gases may be of service in this too frequent malady. From Harrisburg we proceeded to Middletown, a place of sixty or seventy houses, but seemingly not upon the increase. The corn-mills I have noticed. The prices of land here and at Harrisburg, Mr. Toulmin's letter has mentioned. The canal which avoids the falls here, will soon be completed, as will the more important one which opens a water carriage from the Susquehanna at this place to Philadelphia. I think I mentioned before that the land carriage of dry goods between the two last-mentioned towns, is a dollar per cwt.

From

From Middletown to Elizabeth Town; this is in Lancaster county, which is the best cultivated of any part of the state of Pennsylvania. Here therefore we thought it right to enquire something of their practice of agriculture.

The course of crops appeared to be:

1st. Indian corn, sown from the middle of May to the first week in June, in hills about four feet apart each way, dropping three or four seeds in a hole. This is usually gathered off time enough to sow wheat in the fall of the year, though the Indian corn will stand without damage into the winter.

2nd. Crop is wheat; for which the ground is prepared by two hoe plowings between the corn in the preceding summer, the plough going up one side of a ridge and down the other, and the same transversely, which earths up the corn (Maize) in the form of a hillock. The wheat is reaped at the usual time in the latter end of the summer. In the spring of this second year however, clover is sown among the wheat, and when the latter crop is gotten off the ground, a few cattle are turned into the clover for a short time, just to top it, but not to eat it close.

3rd and 4th year, clover mown twice in each year. After the last mowing in the autumn of the 4th year, the ground is plowed and fallowed till

till May, when in the 5th year, Indian corn comes on again.

Sometimes rye or winter barley is substituted for wheat, and sometimes oats for Indian corn; in which case the oats are sown in April. Frequently the ground is made to yield an autumnal crop of buck wheat (making two corn-crops in one year) in which case the buck wheat is sown in June, before the wheat harvest, and is cut just before the November frosts. The fall (autumnal) crops are usually sown as near the middle of September as possible. Here, as in England, white clover is the produce of limestone soil.

There is little waste land near Elizabeth Town. Improved land sells from 6l. to 20l. an acre. Land for building in plots in the town of about a quarter of an acre, lets at 16s. 8d. per ann. rent. Farming land bears the price just mentioned, from hence to the vicinity of Philadelphia.

The first experiment of a turnpike road in America, is making between Lancaster and Philadelphia, distance of sixty-six miles. The present price of land carriage from Lancaster to Philadelphia is 7s. 6d. (a dollar) for a barrel ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  cwt.) of flour. I asked a waggoner on the newly made part of the road, how much he had in his waggon of four horses, he said, twelve barrels



barrels of flour, which was enough for the bad part of the road, but not above half a load for the road he was then upon. I observed several specimens of gypsum on the road between Waggon town and Downings town. Wheat, here-about, 8s. 4d. a bushel, barley 7s. 6d. Maize 5s and 5s. 3d.

On this journey we were out 16 days; we rode on horseback; it cost us 10s. (*i. e.* 6s. sterling) per day, each, for man and horse, including every expence.

Meals cost, breakfast and supper from 10d. to 1s. Dinners 1s. to 15d. Horses hay at night 1s. to 1s. 6d. oats 2d. per quart, beds 4d. to 6d. per night.

I hope you have remembered all along that I speak of Pennsylvania currency.

In my next, I shall throw together such scattered information respecting the prices of land and produce in other quarters, as I have been able to obtain, mean time

I am &c.

T. C.

## LETTER V.

MY DEAR SIR,

**T**HIS will be a letter of scraps: but tending to the point I think you wish to be informed of, viz. the price of land and of produce in various parts of this country.

From Philadelphia to New York, the road and country has been so often described, that I have nothing to add to it. When I went, the snow admitted of the stages being put upon sleighs, a very safe and very pleasant mode of travelling. I cannot say much in praise of the elegance, or convenience, either of the public carriages, or those that you can hire in America; a total want of taste and neatness is prevalent among them.

In New Jersey, an estate of the late Lord Stirling's was offered for sale at 10l. an acre, which I apprehend to be the general price of cultivated land, in tolerable situations all through this state. Of uncultivated land, there is very little. The expence of travelling between Philadelphia and New York, both as to carriages and as to living, is about one third cheaper, than between the metropolis and any of the great towns of England.

At New York, you pay at the Tontine Coffee house, 8 dollars a week for your board and lodging, wine excepted: in the former respect you are much better provided than in any place in England, where you would pay only the same price. I think the advantage in point of cheapness, for equal accommodations at an inn, is at least one third in favour of New York, beyond any of the great trading towns of England: board and lodging at a private house, may be had from 5 to 7 dollars a week.

The price of land, &c. south of Albany, I have not been informed about. At Albany, board and lodging in a plain family way, is half a dollar a day, Butter 15d. a lb. Beef 5d. Cheese 9d. Pork 5d. These, and the other prices I am about to mention, are not in sterling, or in Pennsylvania, but in New York currency, which reckons a dollar at 8s. and according to which, one shilling is equal to  $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling. I would have reduced all the prices to sterling, but it is right that you should accustom yourself, in some degree, to American calculation. A dollar in sterling money is 4s. 6d: in Pennsylvania currency 7s. 6d. An estate of 500 acres, two miles from Albany, and four from Troy, part in woodland, sold in November 1793, for 3300l. (currency remember.) For a farm of 60 acres, about 7 miles from

I



from Albany, the farmer paid 25 skipples, or  $18\frac{3}{4}$  bushels of wheat, per annum, as rent.

For a farm, not far from the above, (about 7 or 8 miles from Albany;) consisting of 100 acres of very rich land, long ago cleared, and 100 more acres not cleared, having a good brick house and a commodious barn upon it, the owner asked 2000l.

Prices of provisions hereabout and at Skenectady, (which is inhabited chiefly by Dutch) beef 3d. cheese 9d. butter 15d. apples 2s. 6d. a bushel, wheat 8s. ditto.

About 10 miles beyond Skenectady, up the Mohawk river, beef 24s. per cwt. pork 6d. a lb. turkies 2s. 6d. Geese 2s. 6d. Fowls 15d. butter 1s. salt 14s. per bushel; cheese 9d. a lb. wheat 7s. a bushel; wood 6s. a cord. Wages of a labourer 2s. 6d. to 3s. in summer, and 1s. to 2s. in winter; carpenters 2s. 6d. masons 3s. besides victuals.

The canals intended to go from Skenectady to Albany, and that which will pass the falls of the North river and connect Saratoga with Albany, and that which is intended to obviate the little falls of the Mohawk river, are all likely to proceed.

Land at the German flats, sells from 5 to 15l. an acre. Land higher up toward the black river, though good, not above a dollar.

Land near Hartford in Connecticut 10 to 15l. an acre.

Land upon one of the branches of the Delaware in New York State, was offered to sale in London, in June 1794 for 9s. an acre (stirling).

Land near the Mishoppen and Tuscorora creeks in Pennsylvania, about 8 miles on the average, from the east branch of the Susquehanna, belonging to the person who owns the preceeding parcel, was offered at the same time for 8s. (stirling) an acre in London.

The price of two dollars has been asked at the same period and place, for land near the Loyalsock, between the east and west branches of Susquehanna. And the same for land in Luzerne country upon Lehawannock.

I have observed in a former letter, that in New York state, the settlers were more in the habit of using the ashes of their wood to make potash, and diminish the expence of clearing the land, than they were in Pennsylvania or the southern states. In July 1793, hearth ashes sold for 1s. a bushel, field ashes at 10d. it costs 4l. a ton to make them into potash; 500 bushel of hearth, or 700 of field ashes, are computed to make a ton of potash, which at New York is worth 48l. or 120 dollars. But I should think this allowance of ashes, hardly sufficient for the purpose.

From

From these detached facts which I collected from the information of some of my friends you will be enabled to form some judgment of New York state. You will observe that provisions are somewhat cheaper here, than in Pennsylvania state; this would be an advantage in the expenditure of an income, but a disadvantage to the cultivator of land.

There are full as many, if not more Dutch and Germans here, than in Pennsylvania. In New York state much flax seed is grown, which is exported to the amount of many thousand bushels yearly to Ireland. It is surprizing, considering this circumstance that the Americans should import any flax. Flax seed sells at New York, when dressed, at about a dollar a bushel: the freight from thence to Ireland is 14 or 15s. sterling, per barrel of 7 bushels; a vessel of 300 ton will take 1000 bushels.

I shall send you a table of the money of America, of the duties on imported articles, a price current to compare with your own, and these with the constitution of the American congress, will nearly exhaust all the information I recollect you are in want of.

I am &c.

T. C.



# A TABLE of the Weight and Value of sundry Coins, as they now pass in Great Britain and the United States of America.\*

NAMES OF COINS.	Standard Weight.	Sterling Money of Great Britain.		Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland.		New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Conn. Virginia.		New York and North Carolina.		South Carolina, and Georgia.	
		l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.
English Guinea	5 6 dw. gr.	1	1 0	1	15 0	1	8 0	1	17 4	1	1 9
French ditto	5 4	1	1 0	1	14 6	1	7 6	1	16 0	1	1 5
English Crowns	19 0	0	5 0	0	8 4	0	6 8	0	9 0	0	5 0
French ditto	19 0	0	5 0	0	8 4	0	6 8	0	9 0	0	5 0
English Six-pence	1 21	0	0 6	0	10 4	0	0 8	0	10 2	0	0 6
Spanish Dollars	17 6	0	4 6	0	7 6	0	6 0	0	8 0	0	4 8
Johannes —	18 0	3	12 0	6	0 0	4	16 0	6	8 0	4	0 0
Half Johannes	9 0	1	16 0	3	0 0	2	8 0	3	4 0	2	0 0
French Pistoles	4 4	0	16 0	1	7 6	1	2 0	1	9 0	0	17 0
Spanish ditto	4 6	0	16 6	1	8 0	1	2 0	1	9 0	0	18 0
Doubloons	16 21	3	6 0	5	12 6	4	8 0	5	16 0	3	10 0
Meïdores	6 18	1	7 0	2	5 0	1	16 0	2	8 0	1	8 0

\* It will be useful to remember, 1<sup>st</sup>. that Pennsylvania currency is reduced to sterling by multiplying by 3 and dividing by 5. 100<sup>l</sup>. sterling making at par 166<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>l. Pennsylvania currency. That is, a merchant, when exchange is at par, will give a draft on Pennsylvania for 166<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>l. on receiving 100<sup>l</sup>. sterling. At present a merchant in London will give more, and therefore it is advantageous to buy bills on America.

2<sup>dly</sup>. That New York currency is reduced to sterling by multiplying by 9 and dividing by 16. A shilling New York currency is 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. sterling.

3. That New England and Virginia currency is reduced to sterling by multiplying 3 and dividing by 4.

4. That South Carolina and Georgia currency is reduced to sterling by deducting <sup>1</sup>/<sub>27</sub>.

TABLE of the Value of the Gold Coins of the following Countries, as established by Act of Congress, passed February 9th, 1793, viz.

Great Britain and Portugal.					France, Spain, and the Dominions of Spain.				
Gr.	Cts.	dwt.	Dol.	Cts.	Gr.	Ct.	dwt.	Dol.	Cts.
1	3	1	0	89	1	3	1	0	87
2	7	2	1	78	2	7	2	1	75
3	11	3	2	67	3	11	3	2	63
4	14	4	3	55	4	14	4	3	50
5	18	5	4	44	5	18	5	4	38
6	22	6	5	33	6	22	6	5	25
7	25	7	6	22	7	25	7	6	13
8	29	8	7	11	8	29	8	7	1
9	33	9	8	00	9	33	9	7	88
10	37	10	8	89	10	36	10	8	76
11	40	11	9	78	11	40	11	9	63
12	44	12	10	67	12	44	12	10	51
13	48	13	11	55	13	47	13	11	39
14	51	14	12	44	14	51	14	12	26
15	55	15	13	33	15	55	15	13	14
16	59	16	14	22	16	58	16	14	1
17	63	17	15	11	17	62	17	14	89
18	67	18	16	00	18	66	18	15	76
19	70	19	16	89	19	69	19	16	64
20	74	20	17	78	20	73	20	17	52
21	78	21	18	67	21	76	21	18	39
22	81	22	19	55	22	80	22	19	27
23	85	23	20	44	23	84	23	20	14
24	89	24	21	33	24	87	24	21	2

Postage of Letters throughout the United States.

For the postage of any single letter to or from any place by land, not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 to 60, 8 cents; over 60 to 100, 10 cents; over 100 to 150, 12½ cents; over 150 to 200, 15 cents; over 200 to 250, 17 cents; over 250 to 350, 20 cents; over 350 to 450, 22 cents; and from every place more than 450 miles, 25 cents.

A TABLE of the Value of CENTS in Pence\*,  
as computed at the Banks of the United  
States and North America.

Pence	Cents	Pence	Cents	Pence	Cents	Pence	Cents
1	1	24	27	47	52	70	78
2	2	25	28	48	53	71	79
3	3	26	29	49	54	72	80
4	4	27	30	50	55	73	81
5	5	28	31	51	57	74	82
6	7	29	32	52	58	75	83
7	8	30	33	53	59	76	84
8	9	31	34	54	60	77	85
9	10	32	35	55	61	78	87
10	11	33	37	56	62	79	88
11	12	34	38	57	63	80	89
12	13	35	39	58	64	81	90
13	14	36	40	59	65	82	91
14	15	37	41	60	67	83	92
15	17	38	42	61	68	84	93
16	18	39	43	62	69	85	94
17	19	40	44	63	70	86	95
18	20	41	45	64	71	87	97
19	21	42	47	65	72	88	98
20	22	43	48	66	73	89	99
21	23	44	49	67	74	90	100
22	24	45	50	68	75		
23	25	46	51	69	77		

1-16 of a dollar,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents.

1-8 do.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  do.

1-4 do. 25 do.

1-2 do. 50 do.

1-2 a pistareen, 10 do.

1 pistareen, 20 do.

\* That is pence in currency, wherein one penny currency is equal to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a penny sterling.



## A TABLE of the value of Cents in sterling money.

		s.	d.	far.			s.	d.	far.
1	Cent is equal to	0	0	2,16	51	.	2	3	2,16
2	.	0	1	0,32	52	.	2	4	0,32
3	.	0	1	2,48	53	.	2	4	2,48
4	.	0	2	0,64	54	.	2	5	0,64
5	.	0	2	2,8	55	.	2	5	2,80
6	.	0	3	0,96	56	.	2	6	0,96
7	.	0	3	3,12	57	.	2	6	3,12
8	.	0	4	1,28	58	.	2	7	1,28
9	.	0	4	3,44	59	.	2	7	3,44
10	.	0	5	1,60	60	.	2	8	1,60
11	.	0	5	3,76	61	.	2	8	3,76
12	.	0	6	1,92	62	.	2	9	1,92
13	.	0	7	0,08	63	.	2	10	0,08
14	.	0	7	2,24	64	.	2	10	2,24
15	.	0	8	0,40	65	.	2	11	0,40
16	.	0	8	2,56	66	.	2	11	2,56
17	.	0	9	0,72	67	.	3	0	0,72
18	.	0	9	2,88	68	.	3	0	2,88
19	.	0	10	1,04	69	.	3	1	1,04
20	.	0	10	3,20	70	.	3	1	3,20
21	.	0	11	1,36	71	.	3	2	1,36
22	.	0	11	3,52	72	.	3	2	3,52
23	.	1	0	1,68	73	.	3	3	1,68
24	.	1	0	3,84	74	.	3	3	3,84
25	.	1	1	2,	75	.	3	4	2,
26	.	1	2	0,16	76	.	3	5	0,16
27	.	1	2	2,32	77	.	3	5	2,32
28	.	1	3	0,48	78	.	3	6	0,48
29	.	1	3	2,64	79	.	3	6	2,64
30	.	1	4	0,8	80	.	3	7	0,80
31	.	1	4	2,96	81	.	3	7	2,96
32	.	1	5	1,12	82	.	3	8	1,12
33	.	1	5	3,28	83	.	3	8	3,28
34	.	1	6	1,44	84	.	3	9	1,44
35	.	1	6	3,6	85	.	3	9	3,60
36	.	1	7	1,76	86	.	3	10	1,76
37	.	1	7	3,92	87	.	3	10	3,92
38	.	1	8	2,08	88	.	3	11	2,08
39	.	1	9	0,24	89	.	4	0	0,24
40	.	1	9	2,40	90	.	4	0	2,40
41	.	1	10	0,56	91	.	4	1	0,56
42	.	1	10	2,72	92	.	4	1	2,72
43	.	1	11	0,88	93	.	4	2	0,88
44	.	1	11	3,04	94	.	4	2	3,04
45	.	2	0	1,20	95	.	4	3	1,20
46	.	2	0	3,36	96	.	4	3	3,36
47	.	2	1	1,52	97	.	4	4	1,52
48	.	2	1	3,68	98	.	4	4	3,68
49	.	2	2	1,84	99	.	4	5	1,84
50	.	2	3	0,	100	.	4	6	

TABLE of the Value of Dollars in Sterling,  
reckoning the Dollar at 4s. 6d. English  
Money.

Dol.	l.	s.	Dol.	l.	s.	d.
100,000	= 22,500	—	200	= 45	—	—
50,000	11,250	—	100	22	—	10
20,000	4,500	—	50	11	5	—
10,000	2,250	—	40	9	—	—
5,000	1,125	—	30	6	15	—
4,000	900	—	20	4	10	—
3,000	675	—	10	2	5	—
2,000	450	—	9	2	0	6
1,000	225	—	8	1	16	—
900	202	10	7	1	11	6
800	180	—	6	1	7	—
700	157	10	5	1	2	6
600	135	—	4	—	18	—
500	112	10	3	—	13	6
400	90	—	2	—	9	—
300	67	10	1	—	4	6

I have thought it would be acceptable to have an opportunity of comparing the prices of the same articles in America and England. I have chosen a London Price Current of 1793, because Great Britain (like America in 1794) was then at peace with all the world.

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## P R I C E C U R R E N T.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each

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PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 11, 1794.

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	<i>Dlls. Cts.</i>		<i>Dlls. Cts.</i>	
<b>A</b> nchors, pr. lb. from	0	7 to	0	10
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4	33 —	0	0
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	0	—	0	11
Ashes, pot, per ton,	0	0 —	120	0
— Pearl,	134	0 —	140	7
Arrack pr. gall.	1	33 —	1	36
Brandy, common,	0	100 —	0	120
— Coniac	0	130 —	0	140
Braziletto, per ton,	0	0 —	50	0
Bricks, pr. M.	4	0 —	7	0
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.	0	0 —	2	67
Ditto, pilot	0	0 —	5	0
Ditto, small water, per keg	0	36 —	0	40
Beer, American, in bot-				
tles, pr. doz. bot. includ.	0	0 —	1	74
Ditto, pr. barrel,	0	0 —	6	0



	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Boards Cedar, pr. M feet from	0	0 to	20	0
— New England	10	0 —	14	0
— Oak	14	0 —	16	0
— Merchantable pine	20	0 —	24	0
— Sap, do.	0	0 —	10	67
— Mahogany, per foot	0	0 —	0	10
The above are the shallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.				
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.	0	0 —	2	0
Beef, Boston, a bar. of 200 lb	0	0 —	10	11
— Country ditto	9	0 —	10	0
— Fresh, per cwt.	3	33 —	4	67
Butter pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	25
— in kegs	0	15 —	0	18
Candles, Sperm. per lb.	0	0 —	0	48
— Wax	0	53 —	0	56
— Myrtle Wax	0	0 —	0	18
— Mould, tallow	0	0 —	0	16
— Dipped	0	0 —	0	14
Cheese, English, pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	25
— Country	0	10 —	0	12
Chocolate	0	16 —	0	18
Cinnamon	2	40 —	2	67
Cloves	0	0 —	1	33
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10	0 —	11	0
Coffee, pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	16
Coal, pr. bushel	0	24 —	0	33
Copperas, pr. cwt.	0	0 —	1	6
Cordage, American, per cwt.	9	0 —	10	0
Cotton pr. lb.	0	27 —	0	37
Currants	0	0 —	0	12
Duck, Russia, pr. piece of 42, yds.	0	0 —	14	0
— Ravens	0	0 —	11	0
Dutch sail duck,	18	0 —	20	0
Feathers, pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	50
Flax ditto	0	11 —	0	12
Flaxseed, pr. bush.	0	80 —	0	90
Flour, Superfine pr. bar. of 196 lb.	0	0 —	6	0
— Common.	0	0 —	5	67
— Bur middlings, best	0	0 —	5	0
— Meal, Indian	0	0 —	2	52
			—	Ditto

	Dlls.	Cts.	Dlls.	Cts.
— ditto Rye, from	0	0 to	2	67
— Ship-stuff pr. cwt.	1	40 —	1	67
Fustic pr. ton.	0	0 —	20	0
Gin, Holland, pr. case,	0	0 —	4	66
Do. pr. gall.	0	80 —	0	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	0 —	21	33
Ginger, white race, per lb.	0	0 —	0	12
Ditto, common	0	0 —	0	8
Ditto, ground pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	10
Ginseng,	0	20 —	0	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3	73 —	4	0
Ditto, fine glazed	0	0 —	4	0
Grain, Wheat pr. bush of 60 lb.	0	100 —	1	10
— Rye	0	0 —	0	70
— Oats	0	0 —	0	35
— Indian corn	0	0 —	0	56
— Barley	1	0 —	1	10
— Best shelled pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	7
— Buckwheat, per bush.	0	0 —	0	40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	160	0 —	150	0
American, pr. lb.	0	5 —	0	7
Herrings, pr. bbl.	0	0 —	3	0
Hides, raw pr. lb.	0	9 —	0	0
Hops	0	0 —	0	13
Hoghead hoops, pr. M.	0	0 —	15	0
Indigo, French per lb.	0	0 —	1	67
— Carolina	1	0 —	1	80
Irons, sad pr. ton,	0	0 —	133	33
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.	3	0 —	4	0
— Bar pr. ton,	0	0 —	82	66
— Pig	0	0 —	25	0
— Sheet	0	0 —	173	33
— Nail rods	0	0 —	100	33
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	0 —	5	0
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	12
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5	33 —	5	67
— in bars	0	0 —	7	0
— white	10	0 —	10	67
— red	6	40 —	6	6
Leather, foal, pr. lb.	0	17 —	0	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	0	0 —	7	0
			Logwood	

	Dlls.	Cts.	Dlls.	Cts.
Logwood from	0	0 to	30	0
Mace pr. lb.	0	0 —	9	0
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.	0	0 —	9	0
—— second quality	0	0 —	4	0
Madder, best pr. lb.	0	16 —	0	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1	33 —	2	67
Mast spars ditto	0	33 —	0	0
Molasses pr. gall.	0	33 —	0	41
Mustard per lb.	0	0 —	0	87
—— flour, in bottles, pr. doz.	0	0 —	1	20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	0 —	8	0
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.	0	0 —	0	55
—— Olive	0	0 —	0	87
—— Ditto pr. case	0	0 —	5	20
—— Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box	0	0 —	10	50
—— Ditto baskets, 12 bottles	0	0 —	10	0
—— Spermaceti pr. gall.	0	0 —	0	48
—— Train per barrel	0	0 —	10	51
—— Whale	0	25 —	0	33
Porter pr. cask,	0	0 —	5	33
—— London, pr. doz.	0	0 —	1	60
—— American ditto bot. incl.	0	0 —	1	81
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1	73 —	2	0
Pork, Burlington, per barrel, 200lb.	0	0 —	15	0
—— Lower county	0	0 —	12	0
—— Carolina	0	0 —	10	0
Peas, Albany pr. bushel	0	0 —	1	0
Pepper, pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	40
Pimento	0	0 —	0	18
Raisins, best, pr. keg 100 lb.	0	0 —	7	0
Ditto pr. jar	0	0 —	3	33
Ditto pr. box	0	0 —	3	33
Rice pr. cwt.	0	0 —	3	20
Rosin pr. barrel	0	0 —	2	78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon	0	0 —	1	16
—— Antigua	0	0 —	1	0
—— Windward	0	0 —	0	86
—— Barbadoes				



	Dlls.	Cts.	Dlls.	Cts.
Rum Barbadoes from	0	0 to	0	87
— Country, N. E.	0	0 —	0	60
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14	33 —	0	0
Saffafras pr. ton	6	0 —	8	0
Shot ditto	140	0 —	141	0
Steel, German pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	9
— English, blistered, pr. cwt.	0	0 —	10	0
— American pr. ton	0	0 —	113	33
— Crowley's per faggot	0	0 —	10	67
Snake root pr. lb.	0	20 —	0	42
Soap Brown, per lb.	0	0 —	0	6
— White	0	0 —	0	8
— Castile	0	0 —	0	11
Starch	0	0 —	0	7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	0	4 —	5	60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	48
Sailcloth, English, No. 1 pr. yard,	0	0 —	0	40
— Boston, No. I. ditto	0	0 —	0	36
— — — — — No. II.	0	0 —	0	35
Sugar Lump, pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	21
— Loaf, single refined	0	0 —	0	22
— Ditto, double do.	0	0 —	0	33
— Havannah, white	0	12 —	0	14
— Ditto, brown,	0	10 —	0	11
— Muscovado, pr. cwt.	9	0 —	12	0
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon	0	0 —	0	27
Salt, Allum pr. bushel	0	0 —	0	80
— Liverpool	0	0 —	0	100
— Cadiz	0	0 —	0	80
— Lisbon	0	0 —	0	80
Shipbuild W. O. frames p. ton,	0	0 —	20	0
Ditto Live Oak,	0	0 —	22	0
Ditto red cedar, per foot	0	37 —	0	45
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3	33 —	3	67
Ditto 2 feet,	6	50 —	6	0
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	13	0 —	15	0
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000	0	0 —	32	0
— White Oak hoghead,	0	0 —	20	33
— Red Oak do.	0	0 —	19	50
— Leogan	0	0 —	21	33
— Barrel	0	0 —	16	0
— Heading	0	0 —	25	33

Skins,

	Dlrs. Cts.		Dlrs. Cts.	
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece from	0	0 to	4	67
— Minks	0	20 —	0	40
— Fox, grey	0	40 —	0	80
— Ditto red	0	0 —	1	20
— Martins	0	24 —	1	0
— Fishers	0	33 —	0	67
— Bears	0	0 —	3	0
— Racoons	0	27 —	0	60
— Musk-rats	0	11 —	0	20
— Beaver, pr. lb.	0	67 —	1	33
— Deer, in hair	0	20 —	0	30
Tar, N. Jerfey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	0	0 —	1	0
— Carolina, 32 gall.	0	0 —	2	0
Turpentine pr. bbl.	0	0 —	2	0
Tobacco, J. River, best 100lb.	0	0 —	4	33
— inferior	0	0 —	3	33
— old	0	0 —	4	67
— Rappahannock	0	0 —	3	33
— Coloured Maryland,	5	33 —	8	0
— Dark,	0	0 —	2	40
— Long-leaf	0	0 —	2	40
— Eastern-shore	2	0 —	2	23
— Carolina, new	2	7 —	3	0
— old,	0	0 —	3	33
Tea, Hyfon pr. lb.	0	93 —	1	28
— Hyfon skin,	0	53 —	0	60
— Souchong,	0	50 —	0	93
— Congo,	0	43 —	0	50
— Bohea,	0	33 —	0	36
Tallow, refined, pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	9
Tin pr. box,	13	33 —	13	67
Verdigrease pr. lb.	0	0 —	0	60
Vermillion, do.	1	33 —	1	67
Varnish, per gallon	0	33 —	0	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	0	25 —	0	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	0	13 —	0	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	0 —	226	0
— Lisbon	120	0 —	126	0
— Teneriffe, pr. gallon	0	0 —	0	63
— Fayal	0	0 —	0	52
				Port

	Dlls.	Cts.	Dlls.	Cts.
Port pr. pipe, from	113	33	to	0 0
Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.	0	0	—	4 0
Claret	0	4	—	6 0
Sherry pr. gall.	0	90	—	1 20
Malaga	0	77	—	0 80

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £. 100 sterl.	466	2
at 60 days	463	1
at 90 days	461	3
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,		42
90 days,		40
Government bills, drawn at 10 days sight, at 42c per guilder,		



## THE

## Univerfal London Price Current :

Containing the Prices of Merchandize in general, with the Duties on Importation and Exportation, computed to the laft Sessions of Parliament, and the Drawbacks on each Article, regulated and corrected by the moft eminent Brokers, Factors, &c. The Prices of Stocks and Bullion; the Public Sales that occur weekly; likewise the Hon. the Eaft-India Company's Sales and Cargoes; the Premiums of Infurance to and from the moft confiderable Places of Trade; and the Weekly Importation of Goods into the Port of London.

Published every TUESDAY by THOMAS MORRIS and Co.

B. ftands for Barrel, C. for Cwt. D. for Dozen, F. for Fodder, Ft. for Foot, G. for Gallon, Jr. for Jar, L. for Laft, Q. for Quarter, S. for Skin, Ti. for Tierce, T. for Ton.

H Denotes an Alteration higher, and L lower in the Price, fince the laft Publication.

N. B. Thofe Articles marked thus, I, are Indian.

No. 464.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15. 1793.

Current Prices of		Per	from	to	Duty Im. & Ex.		Drawbacks
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
<b>ALMONDS</b> Jordan- Valentia Bitter	C.		7 5 0 uncertain ditto	7 12 0	46 3 23 2 14 0	im im im	43 3 21 8 9 4
Aloes Barbadoes Succotrine			16 0 0 17 0 0	16 15 0 24 0 0	56 0 130 8	im im	37 4 84 0
Allum Englifh Roch	T. C.		16 0 0 1 1 0	16 15 0 1 2 0	23 4 3 0	ex. im	
Ambergris Anchovies 13 lb.	oz. B.		0 8 6 0 9 6	0 15 6 0 11 0	2 0 2 1	im im	1 4 1 10
Annatto Flag Spanish	lb. lb.		0 2 4 0 4 2	0 2 6 0 4 4	0 1	ex.	
Anifeeds Alicant Straits	C. —		3 15 0 3 6 0	3 18 0	23 2	im	21 8
Antimony Crude Aqua Fortis S.	— lb.		2 5 0 0 0 7	2 7 0	4 8 G o 4	im ex.	
— D.			0 1 2				
Argol Bologna Leghorn Naples Red White Port Rhenifh	C. — — — — —		2 6 0 1 18 0 0 17 0 0 19 0 0 16 6 2 9 0	2 10 0 2 5 0 0 18 0 1 0 0 0 17 6 2 15 0			
Arsenick	—		1 17 0	2 1 0	4 8	im	
Afhes American Pot Pearl	— —		1 6 0 1 7 0	1 14 0 1 14 0			
Barilla Spanifh Sicily	— —		1 3 0 0 19 0	1 5 0 1 0 0	5 3	im	0 5
Dantzick	—		uncertain		2 3	im	

Current Prices of		Per	from	to	Duty Im. & Ex.		Drawback	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	
Ashes Fæcia	C		1 7 0	1 15 0	3 0	im	2 0	
Kelp Scotch	T		4 15 0	5 15 0	16 6		15 0	
Königsburg Pearl	C		1 13 0	1 14 0	} 2 3	im		
Russia Pearl			1 11 0	1 13 0				
Trieste			uncertain					
Weed			ditto		0 7	im		
<b>B</b> Alfam Canada	lb		0 1 2	0 1 3	0 3	im	0 2	
Capivi			0 1 10	0 2 0	0 9	im	0 6	
Peru			0 14 6	0 15 6	} 1 6	im	1 0	
Tolu			0 7 9	0 8 3				
Barley	L Q		1 4 0	1 12 0		ex.		
Pearl	C		1 9 0	1 11 0	8 10	im	6 0	
Bar Wood Angola	T		7 5 0	7 17 0	16 8	ex.		
Beans Tick	L Q		1 8 0	1 11 0				
Small	L		1 11 0	1 15 0				
Beef Irish Mefs	B		uncertain		} Free			
Ditto	T		3 15 0	4 5 0				
Borax English refined	lb		0 4 9	0 5 3	} 1 0	im	0 8	
Dutch refined			none					
Bex-Wood Turkey	T		6 15 0	7 5 0	53 0		49 0	
Brandy Coniac	G		0 10 9	0 11 3	5 10	im	0 9	
Bourdeaux			0 9 9	0 10 3	5 10	im	0 9	
Brazil Wood	T		59 0 0	61 0 0	20 0	ex.		
Brazilletto			7 0 0	7 5 0	13 4	ex.		
Brimstone	H		12 10 0	13 15 0	133 4	im	130 0	
Butter Irish full } 1st.	B		uncertain		} Free			
bound } 2d.			ditto					
Dublin Casks	C		3 2 0	3 4 0	} Free			
Rose Cork	L		2 16 0	2 18 0				
Waterford			3 0 0	3 1 0				
<b>C</b> Amphire refined H	lb		0 4 6	0 4 10	0	im	0 5½	
unrefined H	C		21 10 0	22 5 0	37 4	im	23 4	
Camwood	T		24 0 0	27 0 0		ex.		
Cantharides	lb		0 6 10		1 0	im	0 8	
Cardamoms			0 8 6	0 9 0	0 9	m	0 6	
Carraway Seeds	C		1 6 6	1 7 6	5 0	im	3 4	
Cassia Fistula			3 6 0	3 12 0	28 0	m	18 8	
Lignea	H I		10 0 0	11 15 0	} 37 4	im	25 8	
Buds	I		6 12 0	7 7 0		Ct		
Castor New England	lb		0 10 0	0 19 0	} 2 0	im	1 4	
Russia			8 5 0	8 12 0				
Oil	Q		0 2 3	0 2 6		im		
Cedar, Carolina	F		0 0 3½	0 0 4	} Free			
Jamaica	Ft		0 0 3¼	0 0 4¼				
Cinnabar	lb		0 5 6	0 5 9	1 0	m	0 8	
Cinnamon			0 16 6	0 17 0	4 5	im	4 0	
Cloves			0 10 0		2 8	im	2 5	
Cochineal garbled			0 12 6	0 14 3	0 3	ex.		
Cocoa Grenada	C		3 0 0	3 12 0	1 3	im	1 3	
Coffee ditto	H		4 15 0	5 3 0	} 3 6	im	3 6	
Jamaica			3 16 0	5 2 0				
Mocha (in time)			7 5 0	7 7 0		im		
Do. (out of time)			uncertain			im		
Colocynth Turkey	b		0 2 4	0 2 8	0 6	im	0 4	
Columbo Root	I C		5 0 0	10 0 0	56 0	val	37 4	

Current Prices of			from			to			Duty Im. & Ex.		Drawback			
	Per		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Copper in Plates	C		5	2	0	5	7	0	16	0		15	9	
— Manufactured	lb		0	1	0	0	1	1	40	2	cwt	37	2	
— Sheets, Tinned			0	1	4									
Copperas Green	C		0	6	4	0	6	8	1	8	im			
— White			2	10	0	2	15	0	4	8	im			
* Cordage	L	T	33	0	0	34	0	0	8	6				
Coriander Seeds	C		0	17	6	0	18	6	4	5	im	2	11	
Cotton } Surinam	lb		0	2	2	0	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Imported in British Ships, is Free; in Foreign, Ships, Duty, 1d. Drawback, ed $\frac{1}{4}$					
Wool } Berbice			0	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$						
— St. Domingo			0	1	7	0	1	9						
— Tobago			0	1	9	0	2	1						
— Demerari	H		0	1	10	0	2	0						
— Brazil			0	1	6	0	1	7						
— Martini			0	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	9						
— Barbadoes			0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$						
— Grenada			0	1	8	0	1	11						
— Jamaica			0	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$						
— Adonia			0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0						
— Salonica			0	1	0	0	1	1						
— Smyrna			0	1	1	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			im	0		
— Bahama			0	1	7	0	1	10						
— Trinidad			0	1	9	0	1	10						
— Oporto			0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	9						
— Cayenne			0	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$						
— Iſſequibo			0	1	6	0	1	11						
— Montferrat			0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$						
— Providence			0	1	5	0	1	8						
— St. Vincent's			0	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$						
— Pernambucca			0	2	1	0	2	2						
— Marenam			0	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	1						
— Para			0	1	10	0	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$						
— Dardanell			0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$						
— East India			0	1	2	0	1	3						
Cotton Yarn Smyrna			0	1	8	0	2	10	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	im	0	3	
Cowries (in time)	C		5	5	0	5	15	0	633	4	p. Ct	596	pr Ct	
Cream of Tartar			3	2	0	3	5	0	4	8	im			
Currants Zant			2	10	0	3	10	0	23	4	im	21	9	
<b>D</b> EALS Dantz. Fir. }														
3 inches 40 ft. 1 }		Per Piece	0	16	0						im			
— 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 36 —			0	12	0	0	13	0	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— 2 — 36 —			0	10	6						—			
— 2 — 30 —			0	8	6						—			
Dragons Blood			9	0	0	24	0	0	74	8	im	51	4	
<b>E</b> Leph. Teeth 1, 2, 3.			24	0	0	24	10	0	}	26	5	—	24	5
— 4, 5, 6.			9	0	0	21	0	0						
— Scrivell.			13	0	0	15	10	0	Free.				—	—
Ebony Green	T		5	15	0	5	18	0	Free.				—	—
<b>F</b> IGS Faro	C		1	13	0				}	12	10	im	12	0
— Turkey			1	5	0	1	15	0						
Flax Druana Rakitz	T		46	0	0	47	0	0	}	Free.	—	—	—	—
— Narva 12 Head			12	0	0	33	0	0						
— 9 Head			28	0	0	29	0	0						
— Peterfb. 12 Head			31	0	0	32	0	0						
— 9 Head			uncertain											

\* British Cordage, if exported in quantity not less than 3 tons is intitled to a drawback of 11. 7s. 1d. the ton.



Current Prices of			from	to	Duty Im. & Ex.		Drawback
	Per		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.		
Flax Lithuania	—		uncertain		Free		
Flour	} 1st		1 17 0	1 18 0		im	0 2
		2d	1 14 0	1 15 0			
Fustick Jamaica	—		8 10 0	9 0 0			
— Tobago	—		9 5 0	9 15 0			
— Young	—		uncertain		3 4	ex	
<b>G</b> ALLS Turkey	C		6 15 0	7 5 0	1 2	ex	
— Gailingal	I		8 5 0	8 10 0	18 8	im	14 0
Geneva Hollands	G		0 8 10	0 9 2	5 10	im	0 9
Ginger Jamaica White	C		4 10 0	5 10 0			
— Do. for Export.	—		4 0 0	5 0 0			
— Black	—		3 12 0	3 17 0			
— Do. for Export.	—		3 3 0	3 7 0	11 0	im	10 6
— Barbadoes	—		5 3 0	5 5 0			
— Do. for Export.	—		4 15 0	4 18 0			
Glue British	—		3 5 0	3 10 0	0 11	ex	
Grains of Parad. Guin.	—		3 7 0	3 10 0	18 8	m	14 0
Ginsang	lb.		0 2 4	0 2 6	0 8	im	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gum Copal	—		0 1 7	0 3 8	0 8	im	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Elemi	—		0 1 4	0 1 6	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	m	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Ammoniacum	C	29	0 0 0	33 0 0	37 4	im	25 8
— Arabic Barbara	—		3 3 0	3 7 0			
— East-India	—		4 5 0	4 15 0			
— Turkey	—		4 5 0	7 15 0			
— Senegal	—		5 5 0	5 12 0			
— Affafoetida	L	1	9 0 0	26 0 0	28 0	im	18 8
— Benjamin	H	1	18 0 0	15 0 0		im	38 0
— Dragon	—		9 0 0	10 10 0	56 0	im	25 8
— Galbanum	—		19 0 0	21 0 0	37 4	im	37 4
— Gamboge	—		19 0 0	27 0 0	56 0	im	37 4
— Guaiacum	b.	0	1 9 0	0 2 9	0 9	im	0 6
— Myrrh	C	10	10 0 0	17 10 0	56 0	im	37 4
— Olibanum	—		5 5 0	5 10 0	21 0	im	14 0
— Opoponax	—		0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4	im	0 11
— Sandrach	C	4	5 0 0	5 5 0	7 0	im	4 8
— Mastic	lb.	0	2 5 0	0 2 8	0 3	im	0 2
<b>H</b> EMP Riga Rkine.	F	30	0 0 0	32 0 0			
— Out shot	—		uncertain				
— Pass.	—		25 10 0	26 10 0			
— Codille	—		18 0 0	21 0 0			
— Peterburg Clear	—		29 0 0	30 0 0	73 4	im	66 8
— Out shot	—		25 10 0	26 10 0			
— Half clean	—		24 0 0	24 5 0			
— Codille	—		15 10 0	15 15 0			
Hides English	b.	0	0 4 0	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$		im	
— Buenos Ayres	—	0	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 0 6		im	
— Jamaica	—	0	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$			
— Barbary	—	0	0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Hogs Bristles Peterburgh	C	9	15 0 0	10 0 0			
— Archangel	—	10	5 0 0				
— Koningburgh	—	9	5 0 0	9 10 0			
Hops 91 Bags	—	2	10 0 0	3 10 0			
— Pockets	—	2	16 0 0	4 0 0			
— 92 Bags	—	2	17 0 0	4 12 0			
— Pockets	—	4	0 0 0	5 5 0			
— Farnham Pockets.	—	5	10 0 0	7 0 0			

Current Prices of		Per	from			to			Duty Im. & Ex.		Drawback			
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	
INDICO.	JALAP	lb	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	9	im	0	6	
	Jefuits Bark Opt.		0	4	3	0	5	3	}	0	9	im	0	6
	Second		0	2	6	0	3	3						
	Common		0	1	8	0	2	1						
	Red		0	8	6	0	8	9						
	Span. Flora 1st & 2d		0	10	6	0	11	0	}					
	Sobres		0	8	6	0	9	6						
	Copper		0	7	3	0	8	3						
	Caracc. Flo. 1st & 2d		0	10	3	0	10	9						
	Sobres		0	8	9	0	9	6	}					
	Copper		0	6	0	0	7	3						
	E. Ind. Blue & Purp.		0	8	6	0	10	0						
	Cop. & Purp.		0	7	0	0	8	3						
	Copper		0	6	0	0	8	0	}	0	1½	ex		
	N. Orlea. Bl. & Pur.		0	7	6	0	8	3						
	Cop. & Purp.		0	6	9	0	7	3						
	Copper		0	5	6	0	6	6						
	Carolina Copper		0	4	4	0	5	4	}					
	Cop. Pur. Blue		0	4	0	0	4	3						
	Brazil		0	5	6	0	7	0						
Jamaica		0	4	3	0	7	0							
Ippecacuana		0	9	3	0	9	6	1	8	im	1	1		
Iron Pig British	T.	5	5	0	7	10	0	}	Free					
American		6	17	0	7	5	0							
Russia assorted		none						}						
Old Sable		16	10	0	16	15	0							
New S ble		16	0	0	16	5	0							
Government		none												
British, in Bars		15	15	0	18	0	0	Free						
Swedish, in Bars		19	10	0	20	5	0	56	2	im	52	8		
Norway		none						56	2		52	8		
Inglass Staple	lb.	0	6	9	0	7	6	}	C. 11	:x				
Book		0	6	3	0	6	9							
Juniper Berries German	C.	0	14	6	0	15	6	}	4	5	im	3	3	
Italian		0	16	0										
LEAD in Pigs		F.	21	0	0				}	Free		on Board		
	Milled	T.	23	5	0									
	Red		20	10	0				73	4		48	4	
	White		34	0	0				88	4		58	4	
	Bar Lead		22	0	0									
	Ore		16	15	0									
	Black	C.	1	3	0				6	8	ex	4	5	
	Shot	T.	23	5	0	23	15	0						
	Leather Butts 50 to 55lb.	lb.	0	1	4	0	1	5	}	1	2	ex	Exc 1½lb	
	60 to 65lb.		0	1	6½	0	1	8						
Backs		0	1	4	0	1	4½	}	1	2	ex	0	1½	
Hides for dressing		0	1	3¾	0	1	4¾							
Calf-skins British		0	1	4	0	2	1							
Ditto French		0	1	10	0	2	2							
Seal-skin tanned	D.	1	3	0	6	18	0	0	1½	im	0	1		
Lignum Vitæ	l.	2	12	Sm.	6	0	La.	Free						
Litharge		21	10	0	22	5	0	28	0	im				

Current Prices of		from	to	Duty Im. & Ex. Drawback	
	Per	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Logwood Camp.	T.	9 0 0	9 10 0	23 4	ex
Hond. chipt	—	7 10 0	7 15 0		
— unchipt	—	5 10 0	6 5 0		
Jamaica chipt	—	7 0 0	7 5 0		
— unchipt	—	none	—	4 0	im 3 8
<b>M</b> ACE	lb.	1 15 0	2 17 0		
Mad. Roots Smy. H	C.	2 5 0	2 9 0		
Madder Dutch Crop	—	4 0 0	4 10 0		
— Ombro	—	3 5 0	3 12 0	Free	—
— Gamene	—	1 15 0	2 10 0		
— French Crop	—	uncertain	—		
— Ombro	—	1 12 0	2 15 0		
— Gamene	—	1 17 0	2 2 0	Free	ex
Malt	L Q.	2 0 0	2 2 0		
Mahogany Honduras	Ft	0 0 5	0 0 6		
— Jamaica	—	0 0 7	0 1 5		
Manna Opt. in forts	lb.	0 2 4	0 2 6	0 6	im 0 4
— Flakey	—	0 3 3	0 3 8		
— Common	—	0 1 9	0 1 11		
Mats Archangel	L H.	3 17 0	3 19 0	11 0	9 9
Millet New	C.	1 10 0	1 13 0	4 5	4 0
Molasses	H	1 4 6	1 4 9	3 0	2 8
— Syrup East-India	—	2 15 0	4 5 0	37 4	25 8
Mother of Pearl Shells	L	7 0 0	9 0 0		
Musk China	oz.	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 0	ex 1 4
— Russia	—	0 11 6	0 12 0	2 0	1 4
<b>N</b> icaragua Wood, la.	T	16 0 0	21 0 0	4 5	im
Ditto middling	—	12 0 0	15 0 0		
Ditto small	—	6 15 0	10 0 0		
Nutmegs	lb.	1 7 0	1 13 0	2 0	1 10
Nux Vomica	C.	2 10 0	2 15 0	14 0	9 4
<b>O</b> AK Blank Dantz.	}	L.	7 10 0	19 10	18 4
4 and 3 inch.					
Oats English	Q.	0 15 0	1 3 0	0 2	—
— Foreign	—	0 12 6	1 3 0		
Oil Genoa	H T.	63 0 0	67 0 0		
— Spanish	—	50 0 0	52 0 0		
— Portugal	—	none	—	140 9	124 9
— Gallipoli	—	uncertain	—		
Lucca 25 G.	Jr.	7 5 0	7 15 0	G 1 1	1 0
Linfeed	H T.	27 0 0	29 0 0	484 0	449 0
Rape	—	39 0 0	41 0 0	484 0	449 0
Spermaceti	—	35 10 0	37 0 0	For Duties, see the 167 page.	—
Seal	H	26 0 0	29 0 0		
Cod	—	26 0 0	27 0 0		
Whale Greenland	H	24 10 0	25 10 0		
— Southern	—	22 0 0	23 0 0	0 1 1/4	0 0 1/2
— Head-Matter	H	39 0 0	41 0 0		
Pilchard	—	14 0 0	15 0 0		
Turpentine English	C.	2 6 0	—		
— French	lb.	none	—	140 9	0 0 1/2
— Barbary	T.	none	—	0 1	0 0 1/2
— of Vitriol	lb.	0 0 4	—	1 6	0 0 1/2
Opium	—	0 12 0	0 13 0	—	0 0 1/2



Current Prices of		Per	from	to	Duty Im. & Ex.		Drawback
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
Orchilla Weed B.	T		none				
Canary			155 0 0	165 0 0	11 8	ex	
Cape de Verd			45 0 0	50 0 0			
Madeira			30 0 0	34 0 0			
<b>P</b> EPPER Jambee--L	lb.		0 1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 1 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	for Home Confu.	im	When ta.
Billapatam	l		0 1 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 1 4			out of the
White	l		0 1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 1 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			Wareh. 6d
Long	C.		6 5 0	6 15 0			
Short Long	l		uncertain		23 4		14 0
Pimento	lb.		0 0 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		23 4		14 0
Pink Root	l		0 1 2	0 1 4	0 3		0 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Pitch American	C.		0 7 6	0 8 0	11 0		9 9 B.
Stockholm			0 10 6	0 11 0	12 5		11 2 B.
Archangel			0 8 6	0 9 0	12 5		11 2 B.
Pork Irish Mefs	Ti		none		Free		
Cargo	L B.		3 6 0	3 8 0			
Powder Hair Common	C.		2 15 0	3 0 0		ex	
Prunes			1 16 0	1 18 0	12 5	im	8 3
<b>Q</b> UICKSILVER	lb.		0 4 4		0 9	im	0 6
<b>R</b> AISINS Belvedere	C.		uncertain		8 3		7 11
Bloom			3 12 0	3 14 0	18 8		17 6
Lipari			uncertain		8 3		7 11
Malaga			1 9 0	1 11 0	8 0		7 8
Smyrna Black			1 17 0	1 19 0	11 5		10 10
Red			2 3 0	2 5 0	11 5		10 10
Raisins Sun			2 8 0	2 10 0	18 8		
Muscadine			4 0 0	4 5 0			17 6
Sultana			2 18 0				
Raisins Lexia			1 13 0	1 14 0	8 0		7 8
Red Saunders	T.		10 15 0	11 5 0	15 0	ex	
Rice Carolina	L C.		1 4 6	1 5 6	7 0	im	7 4
for Exportation	L		0 17 0	0 18 0			
Rhubarb East-India	lb.		0 7 6	0 8 6	1 6		1 0
Russia			uncertain				
Rock Mofs	T.		24 0 0	28 0 0	5 0		
Roman Vitriol	lb.		0 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 0		0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Rosin English Black	C.		0 10 6	0 11 0	Free		
Yellow			0 11 6	0 12 0			
American Black			0 8 6	0 9 0	1 6		1 4
Yellow			0 9 6	0 10 0	1 6		1 4
Rum Jamaica	G.		0 4 2	0 4 10	4 8		0 5
Leeward Islands			0 3 3	0 3 8			
Grenada			0 3 4	0 3 9			
Rye	L Q		1 8 0	1 12 0	0 3		
<b>S</b> ACcharum Saturni	lb.		0 1 3	0 1 4	0 3		0 2
Saffron French			1 5 0	1 7 0	2 6		1 8
Spanish			1 10 0	1 12 0			
Safflower	C.		3 17 0	4 5 0	9 4	ex	
Sago	l		8 5 0	8 10 0	28 0	im	18 8
Sail-cloth British No.	yd		0 1 2				B. 2
Sal Armoniac	C		6 5 0	6 10 0	2 4	ex	
Salt Petre E. Ind. Ro.	H		3 9 0	3 10 0	7 9	im	7 3
Refined			2 18 0	3 0 0			
British ditto	L		3 15 0	3 17 0			

Current Prices of		from	to	Duty Im. & Ex. Drawback		
	Unit	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Sarsaparilla	lb	0 1 4	0 1 9	0 8	im 0 5½	
Saffraas	C	0 16 6	0 17 6	2 4	— 1 7	
Scamony Aleppo	lb	1 3 6	1 4 6	2 6	— 1 8	
— Smyrna	—	0 12 0	0 13 6	2 6	— 1 8	
Senna Alexandria	H	0 2 8	0 3 10	0 6	— 0 4	
Seed Clover Red Dutch	C	1 8 0	3 5 0	2 9	— 2 6	
— English	—	1 15 0	3 12 0			
— White Dutch	I	2 5 0	4 5 0	2 9	— 2 6	
— Linseed America	H Q	1 19 0	2 3 0			
— Riga	L	1 12 0	1 17 0			
— Ancona	H	2 2 0	2 5 0			
— Russia	H	1 15 0	1 17 0			
— Rape	L	34 0 0				
— Trefoil	C	0 10 0	1 15 0	13 3	— 12 0	
Seedlark	—	uncertain		18 8	— 14 0	
Shellack	I	9 15 0	12 10 0			
Shumack Faro	—	1 1 0	7 2 0			
— Malaga	—	0 0 0	1 1 0			
— Sicily	—	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 5	ex	
— Oporto	—	0 11 6	0 12 6			
RAW SILK. Italian Thrown Silk.	Piedmont	lb	0 33 0	0 38 0	7 4	im 6 5 and 6 11 to Ireland.
	Bergam.	—	0 31 0	0 33 0	7 4	
	Brescia	—	0 30 0	0 33 0	7 4	
	Modena	—	0 27 6	0 32 6	7 4	
	Vezina 2d	—	0 36 0	0 37 0	7 4	
	Venetians	—	0 29 0	0 30 0	7 4	2s. 6d. and 2s. 10d. to Ireland.
	Baratti 2d	—	0 35 6	0 36 6	7 4	
	Cammerucci	—	uncertain		7 4	
	Zagnoni	—	none		7 4	
	Brutia	—	0 29 0	0 30 6	3 0	
	Reggie	—	0 27 0	0 28 0	3 0	
	Apalto	—	0 24 6	0 25 6	3 0	
	Foffombrone	—	0 37 0	0 39 0	3 0	
	Pezzano	—	0 31 6	0 32 6	3 0	
	Mantua	—	0 30 6	0 31 6	3 0	
Friuli	—	0 30 6	0 31 6	3 0		
Novi	—	0 25 0	0 32 0	3 0		
Nice and Milan	—	0 33 0	0 34 0	3 0		
China	—	0 21 0	0 23 0	3 0		
Bengal	—	0 22 0	0 34 0	3 0		
Snake Root	—	0 2 2	0 2 6	0 9	0 6	
Soap Alicant	C	4 5 0	4 10 0	44 0		
— English Yellow	—	2 18 0	3 0 0			
— Mottled	—	3 3 0	3 5 0			
Spanish Liquorice	—	3 18 0	4 5 0	28 0		
Spermaceti Fine	b	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 8	0 5½	
Starch Poland	C	3 4 0	3 6 0			
— Common	—	3 2 0	3 3 0	105 8		
S K I N S.						
Deer, Winter, in Hair	sk	0 6 3	0 8 3			
— Summer, ditto	—	0 4 3	0 7 0	0 2	Per Skin	
— Indian, dressed	lb	0 2 4	0 2 10			
Elk	sk	0 12 6	0 2 0	0 4		

6 5 and  
6 11  
to Ireland.

2s. 6d. and  
2s. 10d. to  
Ireland.

Current Prices of		Per	from	to	Duty Im. & Ex		Drawback
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.		
Canada Hhd. B.	{	Beaver Parch. fine	0 16 3	0 19 3	Pay 1d. on Im. & 8d. on Exp. per skin.	im	5 0
		Cub ditto	0 12 0	0 13 3			
		Coat ditto	0 9 0	0 9 6			
	{	Beaver Parch. fine	0 15 6	0 17 6			
		Cub ditto	0 12 6	0 14 6			
		Coat ditto	0 7 6	0 10 0			
Goat, Raw	O	1 1 0	1 12 0	5 6	im	5 0	
Kid, Italian, undrest		4 0 0	5 12 0	19 3		6 3	
Spanish, ditto		4 15 0	6 5 0				
Lamb, Italian, undrest		3 5 0	4 5 0	2 9		2 6	
Spanish, ditto		4 5 0	4 15 0				
Seal, salted		0 1 4	0 6 6	0 6	im	0 5	
dry		0 1 1	0 4 0				
S T A V E S.							
Hamb. and Stettin Pipe		60 0 0	85 0 0	150 0	im	145 0	
Hhd.		45 0 0	65 0 0	100 0		96 8	
Barrel		28 0 0	45 0 0	75 0		72 6	
Heading		10 0 0	35 0 0	40 0		78 4	
Memel Pipe		16 0 0					
Barrel		14 0 0					
Dantz. Cr. Pipe		50 0 0	80 0 0	150 0		145 0	
Hhd.		40 0 0	45 0 0	100 0		96 8	
Br. Pipe		45 0 0	55 0 0	150 0		145 0	
Hhd.		30 0 0	35 0 0	100 0		96 8	
Konigsburg Pipe		52 0 0					
Hhd.		35 0 0					
Barrel		26 0 0					
New York Pipe		45 0 0	65 0 0				
Hhd.		30 0 0	55 0 0				
Barrel		25 0 0	30 0 0				
Virginia Pipe		16 0 0	17 10 0				
Hhd.		11 0 0	15 0 0				
Barrel		8 0 0	8 15 0	2 4	ex		
Sticklack	C	2 5 0	4 12 0	2 4	ex		
Sugar Antigua		2 17 0	4 4 0				
Barbadoes Musc.		2 18 0	4 5 0				
Bar. clay'd		4 4 0	5 7 0				
Dominica		2 18 0	4 4 0				
Grenada		2 17 0	4 5 0				
Ditto clay'd 1st		5 0 0	5 4 0				
Ditto clay'd 2d		4 2 0	4 5 0	15 0	im	15 0	
Jamaica		2 17 0	4 4 0				
Montferrat		2 19 0	4 7 0				
Nevis		2 18 0	4 5 0				
St. Kitt's		3 2 0	4 6 0				
St. Vincent's		2 17 0	4 6 0				
Tortola		2 18 0	4 4 0				
East-India		5 0 0	5 16 0				
Double Loav.	lb.	0 1 0	0 1 5				
Lumps	H C	5 8 0	5 14 0	116s od per Cwt. Bounty British refined Sugars.		On Bas-	
Low Lumps		5 1 0	5 4 0			tard or	
Powder Leaves		5 8 0	5 19 0			Ground	
Single ditto	H	5 4 0	5 17 0			Sugars	
Faces	H	4 6 0	4 14 0			14 4	
Middles	H	3 5 0	4 5 0				
Tips	H C	2 17 0	3 4 0				

The Duty on Sugar imported by the East India Company is 37l. 16s. and 3d. per cwt. When exported, the drawback is 36l. 1s. 3d. per cwt. upon the price sold for at their sales.



Current Prices of		from		to		Duty Im. & Ex.		Drawback	
	Per	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Sugar East-India Lump-	lb	0 1 4		0 1 5					
Loaves	—	0 1 6		0 1 7					
Powder ditto	—	0 1 7		0 1 10					
<b>T</b> ALLOW English	C	2 10 0		2 11 0		Free			
Russia Candle	—	2 5 6		2 7 0					
Soap	—	2 4 6		2 5 6					
American Candle	—	2 7 0		2 9 0					
Tamarinds	B.	2 9 0		2 11 0		18 8	im	14 0	
Tar British	—	uncertain							
Archangel	—	0 16 0		0 17 0		1 0 $\frac{8}{12}$		0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Stockholm	—	0 18 0		0 19 0				0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
America	—	0 15 0		0 16 0		0 11			
Tares	Q	1 10 0		1 14 0					
Tea Bohea	lb	0 1 8		0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		Duty imported 12l. 10s. per Cent. on the Sale-Price.			
Singlo Common	—	0 1 10		0 3 4					
Speck Leaf	—	0 2 8		0 3 4					
Bloom	—	0 2 7		0 5 1					
Congou	—	0 2 11		0 4 8					
Souchong	—	0 3 6		0 5 8					
Pekoe	—	0 3 10		0 4 11					
Hyson Fine	—	0 7 6		0 8 9					
Ordinary	—	0 4 0		0 4 8					
Skin	—	0 2 8		0 4 2					
Campoi	—	0 3 3		0 4 7					
Twankay	—	0 1 9		0 3 6					
Timber Dantz. Fir	L.	2 4 0		2 6 0		6 8		6 4	
Riga	—	2 14 0		2 16 0					
Memel	—	2 12 0		2 17 0		Free			
American Oak	—	4 15 0		5 5 0					
Pine	—	2 5 0		2 15 0					
Plank	—	5 0 0		5 15 0					
Petersburg Deals	H.	11 0 0		12 0 0		119 0		111 6	
Tinical	C	8 10 0		9 10 0		28 0		18 8	
Tin in Bars	—	5 3 0		B 0 0		3 4			
in Blocks	—	5 1 0		B 0 0			ex		
Grain in Blocks	—	5 12 0							
Turpentine American	H	0 10 6		0 11 6		2 3	im	1 6	
French	—	none				12 9	ex	8 6	
<b>TOBACCO.</b>		s. d.	s. d.						
Maryland Yellow	b	0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bonded.					
Mid. Brown	—	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tobacco,					
Long Leaf	H	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	imported					
Virginia York River	—	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	from Ireln					
James ditto	—	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	or America,		20 6	im	1 3	
Strip Leaf	—	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ex. Duty 9d.					
Rappahanock	L	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cust. Duty					
Carolina	H	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6d. per lb.					
South Potowmack	—	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Tortoisehell	—	0 12 6	0 13 6			1 3		1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Turmeric East-India	C	3 5 0	4 2 0			18 8		14 0	
Barbadoes	—	2 5 0	2 10 0			18 8		14 0	
<b>V</b> ALONIA	T	11 10 0	13 0 0			3 11			
Verdeier	lb	0 3 9	0 4 3			5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	ex	3 11	
Verdegris dry	—	0 1 9	0 1 11			0 3	im		
Vermillion	—	0 4 9	0 5 0			0 7			
Vitriol, Roman.	—	0 0 7	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 2		0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Current Prices of		per	from	to	Duty Im. & Ex.		Drawback
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
<b>W</b> AX English	C.		9 10 0	9 15 0		in	0 1 ½
— Dantzick			9 10 0	9 13 0		in	
— Guinea			8 0 0	8 10 0	} 31 7	in	
— American			9 10 0	9 13 0		in	30 7
— Ham white.	lb.		0 2 2	0 2 4	62 4 C.	in	
— Barbary	C.		8 14 0	8 16 0		in	61 4
Whale-Fins Greenland	l. T.		235 0 0	280 0 0	See as	in	under
— S. Fishery	l. T.		85 0 0	105 0 0		in	
Wheat English	H Q		2 0 0	2 8 0		in	
— Foreign		none			0 6	in	
Wines Red Port	P.		43 0 0	47 0 0	} 634s per T.	in	
— Lisbon			37 0 0	42 0 0		in	
— Madeira			32 0 0	64 0 0			583 4
— Sherry	Bt		43 0 0	54 0 0			
— Mountain			33 0 0	44 0 0			
— Vidonia			34 0 0	35 0 0	945 0	in	875 0
— Rhenish	A.		49 0 0	52 0 0	51 10		
— Claret			25 0 0	45 0 0	945 0		875
Wool Carmenia	lb.	uncertain			} Free		
— Spanish		uncertain					
— Goats Aleppo		uncertain					
— Smyrna			0 5 3	0 6 3			
— Vigonia Pale			0 4 3	0 5 3			
— Red			0 10 3	0 11 3	} 0 1 ¾	ex.	
— Coney English			0 16 0	0 17 0			
— Irish			0 13 6	0 14 6			
Wool Beav. seaf. Wooms			2 6 0	2 10 0			
— Stage ditto			1 17 0	1 19 0	1 8	ex.	
— Seaf. Coat			1 13 0	1 15 0			
<b>Y</b> ELLOW Berries	C.		5 4 0	5 9 0			
Yarn Mohair	lb.		0 3 3	0 6 3	0 7	in	0 6

\* \* \* Cocoa-Nuts of British Plantations to be warehoused for exportation, duty 1s. 3d. per cwt. Drawback 1s. 3d. Ditto, of any other place, for ditto, 1s. 3d. no drawback. When taken out of said warehouse for home consumption 12s. 6d. per cwt. more. Coffee of British Plantations, to be warehoused, for exportation, duty 3s. 6d. per cwt. Drawback 3s. 6d. Ditto, of any other place, for ditto 3s. 6d. no drawback. When taken out of said warehouse for home consumption, 1l. 15s. per cwt. Cocoa-Nuts and Coffee, of British Plantations, secured in warehouses at time of importing, pay, when taken out for home consumption, an excise duty of 6d. ½. per lb. Cocoa-Nuts and Coffee of any other place except British Plantation 1s. 8d. per lb.

French Glass Bottles 4s. 0 ¼d per cwt. duty. If Phials, 1l. 8s. per cwt. duty, and 12l. per cent. on the value. Train-Oil, taken and imported by British ships, owners, and crews, is free of duty; but if taken by natives of the British Plantations, and imported in ships whose owners are of such Plantations, duty 13s. 3d. per ton, drawback 10s. 3d. If taken by natives of British Plantations, and imported in ships of British owners only, duty 9s. 11d. per ton, drawback 8s. 5d. On foreign train and spermaceti oil, duty 18l. 3s. per ton, drawback 13s. 13s. Whale-Fins, foreign fishing, duty 97l. 48s. per ton, drawback 88l. 18s. British taken, imported in ships belonging to the Colonies or Plantations, 2l. 15s. drawback 1l. 10s. British fishing, imported in British shipping by which the fish was not taken, 1l. 7s. 6d. drawback 15s. Tin, if exported beyond the Cape of Good Hope, pays no duty. Camwood, imported in foreign ships, duty 11l. per ton, and no drawback allowed.

The average price of Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 9th day of Jan. 1793, is 54s 10d ¾ per cwt. Exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

*Duties payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States of America.*

After the 30th Day of June 1792, in Conformity to the several Acts of Congress of 10th of August, 1790, 2d Day of March, 1791, and 2d Day of May 1792. Also Rates of Fees, Coins, and Tonnage, by the Act for the Collection of the said Duties, and by the Act for laying a Duty on the Tonnage of Ships and Vessels.

	Cents.
<b>M</b> ADEIRA Wine, London particular, per gal-	
lon - - -	56
London Market, per ditto - - -	49
Other Madeira Wine, per ditto - - -	40
Sherry Wine, per ditto - - -	33
St. Lucar Wine, per ditto - - -	30
Lisbon Wine, per ditto - - -	25
Oporto Wine, per ditto - - -	25
Teneriffe and Fyal Wine, per ditto - - -	20
All other Wines, 40 per cent. ad valorem: provided that the amount of the duty thereon shall in no case exceed 30 cents. per gallon.	

*Spirits distilled wholly or chiefly from Grain.*

Of the first class of proof, per gallon, -	28
Of the second class of proof, per ditto - -	29
Of the third class of proof, per ditto -	31
Of the fourth class of proof, per ditto -	34
Of the fifth class of proof, per ditto -	40
Of the sixth class of proof, per ditto - -	50

*All*



*All other distilled Spirits. Dol. Ct.*

Of the second class of proof and under, per gallon,	25
Of the third class of proof, per ditto	28
Of the fourth class of proof, per ditto	32
Of the fifth class of proof,	38
Of the sixth class of proof, per ditto	46

*Teas from China and India, in ships or vessels of the United States.*

Bohea, per pound	10
Souchong and other Black Teas, per lb.	18
Hyson, per lb.	32
Other Green Teas, per lb.	20

*Teas from Europe, in ships or vessels of the United States.*

Bohea, per lb.	12
Souchong and other Black Teas, per lb.	12
Hyson, per lb.	40
Other Green Teas, per lb.	24

*Teas from any other place, or in any other ships or vessels.*

Bohea, per lb.	15
Souchong and other Black Teas, per lb.	27
Hyson, per lb.	50
Other Green Teas, per lb.	30
Molasses, per gallon	3
Beer, Ale, and Porter, per gallon	8
Coffee, per lb.	4
Chocolate, per lb.	3
Cocoa, per lb.	2
Loaf Sugar, per lb.	5
Brown Sugar, per lb.	1 1-2
Other Sugar, per lb.	2 1-2
Candles of Tallow, per lb.	2
Candles of Wax, and Spermaceti, per lb.	6
Cheese, per lb.	4
Soap, per lb.	2
Pepper, per lb.	6
Pimento, per lb.	4

Manufactured

	<i>Dls.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Manufactured tobacco, per lb.	-	6
Snuff, per lb.	-	10
Indigo, per lb.	-	25
Cotton, per lb.	-	3
Nails, per lb.	-	2
Spikes, per lb.	-	1
Bar and other lead, per lb.	-	1
Steel, unwrought, per 112 lbs.	-	100
Hemp, per 112 lbs.	-	100
Cables, per 112 lbs.	-	180
Tarred cordage, per 112 lbs.	-	180
Untarred cordage and yarn, per 112 lbs.	-	225
Twine and packthread, per 112 lbs.	-	400
Glauber salt, per 112 lbs.	-	200
Salt, computing the weight of a bushel thereof, at 56 lb. avoirdupois, per bushel,	-	12
Malt, per bushel,	-	10
Coal, per bushel,	-	4 1-2
Boots, per pair,	-	50
Shoes and slippers made of silk, per pair,	-	20
All other shoes and slippers, for men and women, per Cts. pair	-	10
Shoes and Slippers, for children, per pair	-	7
Goloshes, per pair,	-	10
Wool and cotton cards, per dozen,	-	50
Playing cards, per pack,	-	25
Coaches and carriages, of all kinds, or parts of car- riages, 15 1-2 per cent. ad valorem.		
Swords, cutlasses, and other side arms; china ware, fringes, muskets, pistols, and other fire arms; glass (black quart bottles excepted), glue, hair- powder, laces and lines used by upholsterers, coachmakers, and saddlers; paper hangings, painters colours, whether dry, or ground in oil; starch, tassels, trimmings, and wafers.	15 p. c. ad valo. 10 per c. ad valorem.	
Anniseed, bricks, blank-books, shoe and knee- buckles, buttons of every kind; bonnets of every sort; manufactures of brass; clocks, cin- namon, cloves, currants, comfits, capers, sugar- candy, cabinet ware, copper ware, or in which copper is the article of chief value; carpets and carpeting; caps of every sort; cosmetics, dates, medicinal drugs, dolls dressed and undressed;		
dentrifice		

dentrifice powder, earthen and stone ware ; figs, fruits, generally ; artificial flowers, feathers, and other ornaments for women's head-dresses ; fans, gold, silver, and plated ware ; gold and silver lace ; groceries, (except articles enumerated) ginger, gunpowder, gloves, and mittens ; hats of every sort ; jewellery, and paste-work ; iron, cast, slit, and rolled, and generally all manufactures of iron, or of which it is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated ; lampblack, lemons, and limes, leather tanned or tawed, and all other manufactures of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated ; marble tables, morters, and other utensils ; mace, mustard in flour, millinery ready made, matts, and floor cloths ; nutmegs, oranges, oil, and olives ; writing and wrapping paper, sheathing and cartridge paper, parchment and pasteboard ; plums and prunes, pickles of every sort ; pewter, or where it is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated ; powders, pastes, balsams, oils, ointments, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions, commonly called sweet scents, odours, perfumes, or cosmetics ; preparations or compositions for the teeth or gums ; pictures and prints, raisins, slate and other stones, manufactures of steel, of which it is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated ; stockings, sail cloth, tiles ; manufactures of tin, or of which it is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated ; toys, vellum, and watches,

10 per cent. ad valorem.

On all goods, wares, and merchandize, imported directly from China or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States (teas excepted) 12 1-2 per centum ad valorem.

Upon all other goods, wares, and merchandize, 7 1-2 per cent. ad valorem EXCEPT

Bullion, tin in pigs, tin plates, old pewter, brass, tennague, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, pigs, and bars,



bars, saltpetre, plaister of Paris, unmanufactured wool, dying woods and dying drugs, raw hides and skins, wood, sulphur, lapis calimmaris, undressed furs of every kind, the sea stores of ships or vessels, the cloaths, books, household furniture, and the tools or implements of the trade or profession of persons who come to reside in the United States, philosophic apparatus specially imported for any seminary of learning, all goods intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place in the same ship or vessel in which they shall be imported, and generally all articles of the growth, product, or manufactures of the United States.

Anchors, brushes, canes, cloathing ready made,	} 7½ per ct. ad v.
cambrics and chintzes, coloured calicoes, and all	
printed, stained and coloured goods, or manufac-	
ture of cotton or of both; gauzes, lawns and laces,	
muslins and muslinets, saddles, nankeens, walking	
sticks, satins and wrought silks, velvet and velve-	
rets, and whips,	

### *An Addition of 10 per Centum,*

To be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandize imported in SHIPS OR VESSELS, NOT OF THE United States, except in the cases in which an additional duty is herein before SPECIALLY laid, on any goods, wares, and merchandize, which shall be IMPORTED IN SUCH SHIPS OR VESSELS.

Goods ad valorem, to be valued by adding 20 PER CENT. to the actual cost, if from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, or from any other place beyond the same, and 10 PER CENT. if from any other place, exclusive of charges.

### B O U N T Y.

Allowed on every barrel of pickled fish, of	} 18 cents.
the fisheries of the United States,	

On every barrel of salted provisions, salted	} 15 cents.
within the United States —	

And from and after the 1st day of January, 1793, an addition of 20 per cent. to the allowances respectively granted to ships or vessels employed in the bank or other cod fisheries.

*Terms of Credit for the Payment of Duties, are,*

When the amount of the duty, to be paid by one person, or copartnership shall exceed fifty dollars,

On salt — — — — — Nine months.

On all articles, the produce of the } Four months.  
West Indies (salt excepted) }

On all other articles } {  $\frac{1}{2}$  in six months  
(Wines and Teas } {  $\frac{1}{4}$  in nine months  
excepted ) } {  $\frac{1}{4}$  in twelve months.

No beer, ale, or porter, after the last day of December, 1792, to be imported from any foreign port, except in casks or vessels, the capacity whereof shall not be less than forty gallons, or in packages, containing not less than six dozen of bottles, on pain of forfeiture of the said beer, &c. and of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be brought.

No distilled spirits (arrack and sweet cordials excepted) after the last day of April, 1793, to be imported from any foreign port, in vessels of less capacity than ninety gallons, on pain of forfeiture of the said spirits, and of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be brought.

**TONNAGE** is, by an Act of the 20th July, 1792, to be paid in ten Days after the Entry, or before Clearance.

*Cents.*

ON any ship or vessel of the United States, entering from any foreign port or place, per ton 6

On any ship or vessel of the United States, entering in a district in one state, from a district in another state, other than an adjoining state, on the sea coast, or on a navigable river, having on board, good wares, &c. taken in one state, to be delivered in another state, per ton, — — — — — 6

On all ships or vessels of the United States, licensed to trade between the different districts, or to carry on the bank or whale fisheries, while employed therein to pay once a year, per ton, — — — — — 6

On all ships and vessels built within the United States after the 20th July, 1789, but belonging wholly, or in part, to subjects of foreign powers, per ton	30
On all other ships or vessels, per ton, —	50
On every ship or vessel, not of the United States, which shall be entered in one district from another district, having on board goods, wares, and merchandize, taken in, in one district, to be delivered in another district, per ton, — — —	50

## D U T I E S

Payable in gold coins of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, and all other gold coins of equal fineness, per penny weight, 89

	Dols.	Cts.
Mexican Dollar — — —	100	
Crowns of France and England, at —	1	11
All silver coin of equal fineness, per ounce, —	1	11
Cut silver of equal fineness, per ditto, —	1	6
Each pound sterling of Great Britain, —	4	44
Each pound sterling of Ireland. —	4	10
Each Florin or Guilder of the United Netherlands, — — —	39	
Each Mark Banco of Hamburg, — — —	33	1-3
Each Rial of Plate of Spain, — — —	10	
Each Milree of Portugal, — — —	1	24
Each Tale of China, — — —	1	48
Each Pagoda of India, — — —	1	94
Each Rupee of Bengal, — — —	55	1-2

TARES *allowed by the 34th Section of the Act for the Collections of Duties, &c.*

	Pounds.
On every whole chest of bohea tea, — — —	70
On every half chest of ditto, — — —	36
On every quarter chest of ditto, — — —	20
On every chest of hyson, or other green teas, the gross weight of which shall be 70lb. or upwards, —	20
On every box of other tea, not less than 50lb. or more than 70lb. gross, — — —	18
On coffee in bags — — —	2 per cent.
On coffee in bales. — — —	3 per cent.



On coffee in casks,	—	12 per cent.
Pepper in bales,	—	5 per cent.
Pepper in casks,	—	12 per cent.
Sugars, other than loaf, in casks,	—	12 per cent.
Sugars in boxes,	—	15 per cent.

## F E E S   o f   O F F I C E,

*To the Collector and Naval Officer, jointly*

*Dols. Cts.*

For entrance of any ship or vessel of 100 tons and upwards,	—	2	50
Clearance of any ship or vessel of 100 tons and upwards,	—	2	50
Entrance of any ship or vessel under 100 tons,	—	1	50
Clearance of ditto ditto,	—	1	50
Every permit to land goods,	—		20
Every bond taken officially,	—		40
Every permit to load goods for exportation,			30
Every official certificate,	—		20
Every bill of health,	—		20
Every other official document (register excepted)			20

## S U R V E Y O R ' s   F E E S.

*Dol. Cts.*

FOR the admeasurement of every ship or vessel of 100 tons and under, per ton,	—	1	
Ditto above 100 tons, and not exceeding 200 tons,	1	50	
Above 200 tons,	—	2	
For all other services to be performed on board any ship or vessel of 100 tons and upwards, having on board goods, wares, and merchandize, subject to duty.		3	
For like services on board any ship or vessel of less than 100 tons burthen, having on board goods, wares, and merchandize, subject to duty,		1	50
On all vessels, not having on board goods, wares, and merchandize, subject to duty,			66

## Amount of Exports from the United States of America.

For the Year ending 30th of  
September, 1792.

	Dollars.
New Hampshire	181,407
Massachusetts	2,839,922
Rhode Island	698,084
Connecticut	
New York	2,528,085
New Jersey	23,524
Pennsylvania	3,820,646*
Delaware	133,978
Maryland	2,550,258
Virginia	3,549,499
North Carolina	503,294
South Carolina	2,430,425
Georgia	458,973

†

For the Year ending 30th of  
September, 1793.

	Dollars.
	198,197
	3,676,412
	616,416
	770,239
	2,934,369
	54,176
	6,958,736
	71,242
	3,687,119
	2,984,317
	363,307
	3,195,874
	501,383

26,011,787

The Exports of the Year ending the 30th of September, 1793, went  
to the respective Countries undermentioned:

Russia	5,769
Sweden	310,427
Denmark	870,508
Holland	3,169,536
Great Britain	8,431,239
Imperial Ports	1,013,347
Hans Towns	792,537
France	7,050,498
Spain	2,237,950
Portugal	997,590

Italian Ports	220,688
Morocco	2,094
East Indies	253,131
Africa	251,343
West Indies	399,559
N.W. Coast of America	1,586
Uncertain	3,986

26,011,788

\* The Exports of Pennsylvania, for the Quarter ending the 31st of De-  
cember, 1793, were 1,740,689 Dollars.† Not having obtained correctly the Exports of Connecticut for this  
Year, I have not cast up the total amount.

SCHEDULE of the whole Number of Persons within the several Districts of the UNITED STATES, taken according to "An Act providing for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States;" passed March the 1st, 1790.

RETURN MADE OCTOBER 1791.

DISTRICTS	Free white Males of 16 years and upwards, including heads of families.	Free white Males under sixteen years.	Free white Females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Vermont	22435	22328	40505	255	16	85539
N. Hampshire	36086	34851	70160	630	158	141885
Maine	24384	24748	46870	538	NONE	96540
Massachusetts	95453	87289	190582	5463	NONE	378787
Rhode Island	16019	15799	32652	3407	948	68825
Connecticut	60523	54403	117448	2808	2764	237946
New York	83700	78122	152320	4654	21324	340120
New Jersey	45251	41416	83287	2762	11423	184139
Pennsylvania	110788	106948	206363	6537	3737	434373
Delaware	11783	12143	22384	3899	8887	59094
Maryland	55915	51339	101395	8043	103036	319728
Virginia	110936	116135	215046	12866	292627	747610
Kentucky	15154	17057	28922	114	12430	73677
N. Carolina	69988	77506	140710	4975	100574	393751
S. Carolina	35576	37722	66880	1801	107004	249073
Georgia	13103	14044	25739	398	29264	82548
	807094	791850	1541261	59150	694289	3893635
Total number of Inhabitants of the United States exclusive of S. Western and N. Territory.	Free white Males of Twenty-one years and upwards.	Free Males under 21 years of age.	Free white Females.	All other Persons.	Slaves.	Total.
S. W. territory	6271	10277	15365	361	3417	35691
N. Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—



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# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

## UNITED STATES.

**W**E, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, DO ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH this CONSTITUTION for the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

### ARTICLE I.

*Seet. 1.* ALL the legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate, and a House of Representatives.

*Seet. 2.* The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and, excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode-island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

*Sec. 3.* The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as nearly as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

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The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

*Seet. 4.* The times, places, and manner, of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof: but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such Meeting shall be on the

first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

*Seet. 5.* Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn, from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

*Seet. 6.* The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases,

cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective house, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

*Sett.* 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur, with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States: if he approve, he shall sign it; but, if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent,



together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

*Sec. 8.* The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;

States ; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States :

To borrow money on the credit of the United States :

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes :

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States :

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures :

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States :

To establish post-offices and post-roads :

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries :

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court :

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations :

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water :

To

To raise and support armies ; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years :

To provide and maintain a navy :

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces :

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions :

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress :

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings :—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution



stitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

*Seet. 9.* The migration, or importation, of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight ; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census*, or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another : nor shall vessels bound to, or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States : and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

*Seet. 10.* No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisal ; coin money, emit bills of credit ; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts ; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts, or duties on imports, or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws ; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports, or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States ; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

*Seet. 1.* The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number

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ber of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person  
be

be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and have been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“ I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

*Sec7. 2.* The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.



*Seet. 3.* He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient: he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such times as he shall think proper: He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers: He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

*Seet. 4.* The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

*Seet. 1.* The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

*Seet. 2.* The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states; and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases beforementioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

*Seet. 3.* Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them,

or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

#### ARTICLE IV.

*Seet. 1.* Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

*Seet. 2.* The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into any other, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or



labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

*Seet. 3.* New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

*Seet. 4.* The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for propos-

ing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial of-

ficers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

*Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names:*

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT.

And Deputy from VIRGINIA.

*New-Hampshire,*

*New-York,*

John Langdon,

Alexander Hamilton,

Nicholas Gilman.

*New-Jersey,*

*Massachusetts,*

William Livingston,

Nathaniel Gorham,

David Brearly,

Rufus King.

William Patterson,

*Connecticut,*

Jonathan Dayton.

William Sam. Johnson,

*Pennsylvania.*

Roger Sherman,

Benjamin Franklin,

Thomas



Thomas Mifflin,	<i>Virginia,</i>
Robert Morris,	John Blair,
George Clymer,	James Madifon, junior.
Thomas Fitzsimons,	<i>North-Carolina,</i>
Jared Ingersol,	William Blount,
James Wilson,	Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Gouverneur Morris.	Hugh Williamson.

<i>Delaware,</i>	<i>South-Carolina,</i>
George Read,	John Rutledge,
Gunning Bedford, jun.	Charles Cotesworth
John Dickinson,	Pinckney,
Richard Bassett,	Charles Pinckney,
Jacob Broom.	Pierce Butler.

<i>Maryland,</i>	<i>Georgia,</i>
James M'Henry,	William Few,
Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,	Abraham Baldwin.
Daniel Carroll.	<i>Attest.</i>

WM. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

## I N C O N V E N T I O N,

MONDAY, *September 17, 1787.*

P R E S E N T,

The States of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHU-  
SETS, CONNECTICUT, Mr. *Hamilton* from  
NEW-YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA,  
DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH-  
CAROLINA, SOUTH-CAROLINA, and GEORGIA:

RESOLVED,

**T**HAT the preceding Constitution be laid  
before the United States in Congress as-  
sembled, and that it is the opinion of this Con-  
vention,

vention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication the electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected. That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed, and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled. That the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned. That the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President; and, that after he shall

shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

*By the Unanimous Order of the Convention,*

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

N. B. Agreeably to this resolution, the New Constitution (which is now fully established by the means therein contained) was forwarded to the President of the (Old) Congress then in being, accompanied by the following Letter from the President of the Convention. The Congress on the new establishment was elected the following year, and General WASHINGTON unanimously elected President.

## IN CONVENTION,

SEPTEMBER 17, 1787.

SIR,

WE have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent, executive, and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the



the Union: But the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident—Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all—Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result

result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interest been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect,

We have the Honor to be,

S I R,

Your Excellency's most

Obedient and humble Servants,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*

*By unanimous Order of the Convention.*

His Excellency

The PRESIDENT of Congress:

IN CONGRESS, *March 4, 1789.*

*THE Conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the CONSTITUTION expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence*

*fidence in the government will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution,*

RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring,* That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states. as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by *three fourths* of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution ; viz.

ARTICLES *in addition to, and amendment of,*  
 the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES  
 OF AMERICA, *proposed by Congress, and ratified  
 by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.*

### ARTICLE I.

AFTER the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred ; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall  
 not



not be less than two hundred representatives, nor more than one representative for every fifty thousand persons.

## ARTICLE II.

No law varying the compensation for the services of the senators and representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

## ARTICLE III.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE IV.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLE V.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE VI.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated,

violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

## ARTICLE VII.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

## ARTICLE VIII.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

## ARTICLE IX.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

## ARTICLE X.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

## ARTICLE XI.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE XII.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUG. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Attest. { JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

SAM. A. OTIS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

Extract



Extract from a Work not yet published, compiled and written at Philadelphia, in the Autumn of 1793, entitled "A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." By TENCH COXE, Esq.

## CHAPTER XV.

*This concluding Chapter will be appropriated to a summary statement of the principal facts, which characterize the American people, and the country or territory, which has been assigned to them by the dispensations of Providence.*

THEY have exploded those principles, by the operation of which religious oppressions and restrictions, of whatever description, have been inflicted upon mankind, and, rejecting mere toleration, they have placed upon one common and equal footing every church, sect, or society of religious men.

They have exploded, in like manner, those principles, by the operation of which, civil oppressions have been inflicted upon mankind; and they have made an unexceeded progress in their practice upon the principles of free government.

While the fermentations of a civil and revolutionary

lutionary contest were yet operating upon their minds, amidst the warmth of feeling incidental to that state of things, they have recently examined with sober attention the imperfections of their national and subordinate civil establishments; they reflected, with due seriousness, on the numerous inconveniences, which those imperfections had produced, and upon the awful scenes in which they would probably be called upon to suffer or to act, if their civil constitutions should continue unamended: and they have since exhibited to the world the new and interesting spectacle of a whole people meeting, as it were, *in their political plain and voluntarily imposing upon themselves the wholesome and necessary restraints of just government.*

On two occasions, at the distance of four years, personal character and the public interests have produced *an orderly and unanimous election of the chief magistrate of the United States*, without one, even the smallest, effort or measure of procurement.

During four years, the second station of national public employment and all of the third grade have remained in the same hands, nor have any changes taken place in the more subordinate, but a few from voluntary resignations and death.

The public debt is smaller in proportion to the present wealth and population of the United

States than the public debt of any other civilized nation.

The United States (including the operations of the individual States) have sunk a much greater proportion of their public debt in the last ten years, than any nation in the world.

The expences of the government are very much less, in proportion to wealth and numbers, than those of any nation in Europe.

There is no land tax among the national revenues, nor is there any interior tax, or excise upon food, drink, fuel, lights, or any native or foreign manufacture, or native or foreign production, except a duty of about four pence sterling upon domestic distilled spirits. The greatest part of the public burdens are paid by an import duty on foreign goods, which being drawn back on exportation, it remains only on what is actually used, and is in that view the lowest in the world.

Trade has been encouraged by a drawback of all the import duty on foreign goods, when they are exported, excepting only a very few commodities of a particular nature, which are not desired to be much imported into, or consumed in, the United States.

A national mint is established under the direction of the ablest practical man in the arts and sciences which this country affords—David Rittenhouse. It is provided by law that the  
purity



purity and intrinsic value of the silver coins shall be equal to that of Spain, and of the gold coins to those of the strictest European nations. The government of the United States foregoes all profit from the coinage: a politic and wholesome forbearance.

The banks established in the several cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Alexandria, &c. divide a profit of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum \* at present, which is paid half yearly. The interest of the public debt of the United States is paid quarter yearly with a punctuality, absolute and perfect. There is no tax on property in the funds and banks.

The ship building of the United States was greater in the year 1792, than in any former year since the settlement of the country, and it is greater in the current year, than it was in the last. Generally speaking, the art of ship building was never so well understood, never so well executed, nor was there ever a time when so many of the manufactures requisite for the furniture, tackle, apparel, and arming of vessels were made in the United States.

The value of the manufactures of the United States is certainly greater than double the value of their exports in native commodities.

\* More might be said with truth.

The value of the manufactures of the United States is much greater than the gross value of all their imports, including the value of goods exported again.

The manufactures of the United States consist generally of articles of comfort, utility and necessity. Articles of luxury, elegance and shew are not manufactured in America, excepting a few kinds.

The manufactures of the United States have increased very rapidly since the commencement of the revolution war, and particularly in the last five years.

Household manufactures are carried on within the families of almost all the farmers and planters, and of a great proportion of the inhabitants of the villages and towns. This practice is encreasing under the animating influences of private interest and public spirit.

The exports of the United States have increased in the last two years about fourteen per cent.\*

Those exports consist, in a great degree of the most necessary food of man and of working animals, and of raw materials, applicable to ma-

\* In the last three years they have increased from eighteen millions and one quarter, to twenty-six millions of dollars.

nufactures of the most general utility and consumption.

There is not any duty upon the exportation of the produce of the earth, nor can such duty be imposed on any exported commodities: the exportation of produce may be suspended or prohibited.

Produce and all other merchandize may be freely exported in the ships and vessels of all nations (not being alien enemies) without discrimination.

The exports of the United States are five times the amount of the national taxes and duties.\*

The amount of the outward freight of the ships and vessels of the United States, at this time, is probably equal to all their national taxes and duties. The inward freight is considerable. The earnings of the fishing vessels, in lieu of freight, are also considerable.

The coasting freights are greater in value than both the last.

All ships and vessels depart from the United States, fully laden, excepting a part of the East India traders.

A large quantity of tonnage is employed in the coasting trade.

\* They prove to be near or quite six times.

Sept. 30, 1793.



A considerable quantity of tonnage is employed in the cod and whale fisheries.

The imports of the United States are less in value than the exports, deducting the outward freights of their own ships (which are returned in goods) the net sales of their ships to foreigners, and the property imported by migrators from foreign countries.

The very great proportion of the imports, which consists of manufactures, (and from raw materials, which America can produce) affords constant and inviting opportunities to lessen the balance against the United States, in their trade with foreign countries, holds out a certain home market to skillful and industrious manufacturers in America, and gives promises to the landholder and farmer of a very increasing demand for his produce, in which he cannot be deceived\*.

The imports of the United States have not been swelled in proportion to the increase of their population and wealth. *The reason is, the constant introduction of new branches of manufacture, and the great extension of the old branches.*

The imports for consumption into the United States are composed of manufactures in a much less proportion than heretofore, owing to *the same two causes.*

\* Witness the steady price of our produce, during the embargo.

The imports of the United States have almost ceased to exhibit certain articles of naval and military supply, and others of the greatest utility and consumption, owing also to *the same two causes*.

The imports of the United States, consist in a small degree of necessaries, in a great degree of articles of comfortable accommodations, and in some degree of luxuries: but the exports consist chiefly of prime necessaries, with some articles of mere comfort and utility, and some of luxury. The following will be found to be the quantities of some of the principal articles of exportation from the United States, during the year, ending in September, 1792.

3,145,255 Bushels of grain & pulse (principally wheat, Indian corn, rye, beans, and peas.)

44,752 Horses, horned cattle, mules, hogs, and sheep.

1,469,723 Barrels of flour, meal, biscuit, and rice, reducing casks of various sizes, to the proportion of flour barrels.

146,909 Barrels of tar, pitch, turpentine and rozin.

116,803 Barrels of beef, pork, mutton, saufages, oyfters, tripe, &c. reducing casks of various sizes, to the proportion of beef and pork barrels.

231,776 Barrels of dried and pickled fish,  
reducing them to barrels of the  
same size,

948,115 Gallons of spirits, distilled in the  
United States,

7,823 Tons, 12 cwts. and 14lb. of pot-ashes  
and pearl-ashes.

112,428 Hogsheds of tobacco.

60,646,861 Feet of boards, plank, and scantling.

19,391 $\frac{1}{2}$  Tons of timber.

18,374 Pieces of timber.

1,080 Cedar and oak ship knees.

71,693,863 Shingles.

31,760,702 Staves and hoops.

191 Frames of houses.

73,318 Oars, rafters for oars, and hand-  
spikes.

48,860 Shook or knock-down casks.

52,381 Hogsheds of flax seed \*.

The imports of the United States are now generally brought directly (and not circuitously) from the countries which produced or manufactured them.—China, India proper, the isles of Bourbon and Mauritius, Good Hope, the Southern settlements of America and the West

\* The exports of the year of which the above are a part, amounted to 21,000,000 of Dollars—but the exports of the next following year (ending on the 30th September, 1793,) amounted to 5,000,000 more, being 26,000,000 of Dollars. Provisions and raw materials have greatly increased. Of flour alone there were shipped 1,013,000 of casks.

Indies,



Indies, the Wine Islands, the countries on the Mediterranean and Baltic Seas, Great-Britain and Ireland, France, the Netherlands and Germany, Spain and Portugal.

Less than half the ships and vessels belonging to the United States, are sufficient to transport all the commodities they consume or import.

Their citizens may be lawfully concerned in any branch of foreign trade, whether carried on from the United States, or from any other country\*.

Their commerce is diversified and prosperous, and consists in importing for their own consumption, and for exportation, in the exporting, the coasting and inland trades, the Indian trade, manufactures, shipping, the fisheries, banking, and insurances on ships, cargoes, and houses. There is no branch of commerce foreign or domestic, in which every district, city, port and individual, is not equally entitled to be interested.

The lawful interest of money is six per cent per annum in most of the States: in a few it is seven per cent: in one it is five per cent.

The commanders and other officers of American ships are deemed skilful and judicious: from which cause, combined with the goodness of their ships and of their equipment, insurances upon their vessels are generally made in Europe,

\* Except the slave trade, March 1794.

upon the most favourable terms, compared with the corresponding risques on board of the vessels of other nations.

The separate American states have, (with one small exception) abolished the slave trade, and they have in some instances abolished negro slavery ; in others they have adopted efficacious measures for its certain, but gradual abolition. The importation of slaves is discontinued, and can never be renewed, so as to interrupt the repose of Africa, or endanger the tranquillity of the United States. The steady use of efficacious alternatives is preferred to the immediate application of more strong remedies, in a case of so much momentary and intrinsic importance.

The clothes, books, household furniture, and the tools or implements of their trade or profession, brought by emigrators to America, are exempted from the import duty, and they may begin their commerce, manufactures, trades or agriculture on the day of their arrival upon the same footing as a native citizen.

There is no greater nor other tax upon foreigners or their property in the United States, than upon native citizens.

All foreign jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters is inconsistent with the laws and constitutions of the United States.

Almost every known Christian church exists in the United States; as also the Hebrew church. There has not been a dispute between any two sects or churches since the revolution. There are no tythes. Marriage and burial fees, glebes, land-rents, pew-rents, monies at interest and voluntary contributions are the principal means of supporting the clergy. Many of them are also professors and teachers in the universities, colleges, academies and schools, for which interesting stations, pious and learned ministers of religion are deemed peculiarly suitable. There is no provision in the Episcopal, Presbyterian or Independent church for any clerical person or character above a rector or minister of the gospel—and this is generally, if not universally the case. There are some assistant ministers, but no curates or vicars.

The poor taxes in the United States are very small, owing to the facility, with which every man and woman, and every child, who is old enough to do the lightest work, can procure a comfortable subsistence. The industrious poor, if frugal and sober, often place themselves, in a few years, above want.

Horses and cattle, and other useful beasts, imported for breeding, are exempted by law from the import duty.



All the lands in the United States are free from tythes.

The medium annual *land rents* of Europe are greater per acre than the medium *purchase* is in the United States ; including in the estimate the value of the old improved farms in America, and the great mass of unimproved lands.

The military regulations and articles of war in the United States, are well calculated to maintain that strict discipline and thorough subordination, which are indispensable to the efficiency of an army. All the officers of the land and sea-forces are, by the constitution appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The productions and manufactures of military supplies and articles, enable the United States to derive from their own resources, ships of war, gun-powder, cannon and musket-balls, shells and bombs, cannon and carriages, rifles and cutlasses, grapnals, iron, lead, cartouch-boxes, sword-belts, cartridge-paper, saddles, bridles and holsters, soldiers' and sailors' hats, buckles, shoes and boots, leathern breeches, naval stores, sheathing paper, malt and spirituous liquors, manufactured tobacco, soap, candles, lard, butter, beef, pork, bacon, hams, peas, biscuit, and flour, and other articles for the land or marine service.

The education of youth has engaged a great share of the attention of the Legislature of the States.

Night schools for young men and boys, who are employed at labour or business in the day time, have been long and beneficially supported, and the idea of Sunday schools has been zealously adopted in some places. Free schools for both sexes have been increased. Greater attention, than heretofore, is paid to female education.

The people of the United States are ingenious in the invention, and prompt, and accurate in the execution of mechanism and workmanship, for purposes in Science, Arts, Manufactures, Navigation and Agriculture. Rittenhouse's planetarium, Franklin's electrical conductor, Godfrey's quadrant improved by Hadley, Rumsey's and Fitch's steam engines, Leslie's rod pendulum, and other horological inventions, the construction of ships, the New-England whale-boat, the construction of flour-mills, the wire-cutter and bender for card-makers, Folsom's and Brigg's machinery for cutting nails out of rolled iron, the Philadelphia dray with an inclined plane, Mason's engine for extinguishing fire, the Connecticut steeple clock, which is wound up by the wind, the Franklin fire-place, the Rittenhouse stove, Anderson's threshing machine, Rittenhouse's instrument for taking levels, Donaldson's

naldson's Hippopotamos and balance lock, are a few of the numerous examples.

It is probable, that all the jewels and diamonds worn by the citizens of the United States, their wives and daughters are less in value than those which sometimes form a part of the dress of an individual in several countries of Europe.

*All capital stock is kept in action.* There is no description of men in America, and there are very few individuals in the active time of life, who live without some pursuit of business, profession, occupation, or trade. *All the citizens are in active habits.*

No country of the same wealth, intelligence and civilization, has so few *menial* servants (strictly speaking) in the families of persons of the greatest property.

Family servants and farming servants, who emigrate from Europe, and who continue soberly and industriously in family or farm service, for one, two, or three years, very often find opportunities to better their situations, by getting into some little comfortable line of dealing, or trade, or manufacturing, or farming, according to their education, knowledge and qualifications.

America has not many charms for the dissipated and voluptuous part of mankind, but very many indeed for the rational, sober minded and discreet. It is a country, which affords great  
 oppor-



opportunities of comfort and prosperity to people of good property, and those of moderate property, and to *the industrious and honest poor*: A singular and pleasing proof of which last assertion is, that *there are very few, if any day labourers, in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, of the Quaker church*. That religious society is very numerous, but the sobriety, industry, and frugality which they practice, enables their poor quickly to improve their condition, in a country so favourable to the poorest members of the community.

That part of the tradesmen and manufacturers, who live in the country, generally reside on small lots and farms, of from one acre to twenty, and not a few upon farms of twenty to one hundred and fifty acres, which they cultivate at leisure times, with their own hands, their wives, children, servants, and apprentices, and sometimes by hired labourers, or by letting out fields, for a part of the produce, to some neighbour, who has time or farm hands not fully employed. *This union of manufactures and farming* is found to be very convenient on the grain farms, but it is still more convenient on the grazing and grass farms, where parts of almost every day, and a great part of every year can be spared from the business of the farm, and employed in some mechanical, handycraft, or manufacturing business. These persons

persons often make domestic and farming carriages, implements and utensils, build houses and barns, tan leather, manufacture hats, shoes, hosiery, cabinet-work, and other articles of clothing and furniture, to the great convenience and advantage of the neighbourhood. In like manner some of the farmers, at leisure times and proper seasons, manufacture nails, pot ash, pearl ash, staves and heading, hoops and hand spikes, axe handles, maple sugar, &c. The most judicious planters in the southern states are industriously instructing their negroes, particularly the young, the old, the infirm, and the females in manufactures—a wise and humane measure.

A large proportion of the most successful manufacturers in the United States are persons who were journeymen, and in some instances foremen in the workshops and manufacturies of Europe, who having been skilful, sober and frugal, and having thus saved a little money, have set up for themselves with great advantage in America. Few have failed to succeed. There is least opening for those, who have been used to make very fine and costly articles of luxury and shew. There is not so much chance of success for the luxurious branches, *unless they are capable of being carried on in a considerable degree by machinery or water works*; in which case they also will thrive if the necessary capital be employed.

—There

—There is already some consumption of these fine goods in America, and as free an exportation of them (without duty or excise) as from any country in the world.

The views of the government of the United States appear by its declarations, and by the strongest presumptive proofs, to be *the maintenance of peace, liberty and safety*. Intrigues at foreign courts and secret or open interpositions or intermeddling in the affairs of foreign countries, have not been imputed to the government of this nation. They have not manifested any inordinate ambition, by seeking *conquest*, alone or in unity with any other nation, for they have not attempted to establish a navy\* or to raise a great or unnecessary army.

The United States have been prudently and unremittingly attentive to those objects, which enable a country to pursue to an happy and profitable issue unambitious, defensive and necessary wars. Amidst an industrious cultivation of the arts of peace, they have maintained and improved *the military organization of the whole mass of able bodied citizens*. They have restored their public credit, as an indispensable mean of war, and they have successfully encouraged all those

\* The present naval armament was manifestly authorized to restrain the pirates of Barbary, and the measures relative to the additional regular troops, the select militia, and fortifications are manifestly grounded on justifiable *caution* and necessary *defence*. April 1794.



arts, by which the instruments of naval and land armaments may be expeditiously procured and created. Their measure of retribution to their public creditors, foreign and domestic, has been considered, by some intelligent citizens, as even more than justice required. From an equal love of justice, and from prudential considerations, they have by a formal act of the people, sanctioned a treaty recognizing the claims of the subjects of a foreign country, against whom an infraction and non execution of the same treaty was alledged. Refraining most scrupulously from intrigues and influence in the affairs of foreign nations, it cannot be doubted, that they will be aware of corresponding intrigues, and influence in their domestic affairs, and that they will check the appearance of such attempts with displeasure and effect.

## I N F O R M A T I O N

To those who would remove to

A M E R I C A.

Written some Time since by Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

**M**ANY persons in Europe having, directly or by letters, expressed to the writer of this, who is well acquainted with North America, their desire of transporting and establishing themselves in that country, but who appear to him to have formed, through ignorance, mistaken ideas and expectations of what is to be obtained there; he thinks it may be useful, and prevent inconvenient, expensive, and fruitless removals and voyages of improper persons, if he gives some clearer and truer notions of that part of the world than appear to have hitherto prevailed.

He finds it is imagined by numbers, that the inhabitants of North America are rich, capable of rewarding, and disposed to reward, all sorts of ingenuity; that they are at the same time ignorant of all the sciences; and, consequently, that strangers, possessing talents in the belles lettres, fine arts, &c. must be highly esteemed, and so well paid as to become easily rich themselves; that there are also abundance of profitable offices to be disposed of, which the natives are not qualified to fill; and that, having few persons of family among them, strangers of birth must be

greatly respected, and, of course, easily obtain the best of those offices, which will make all their fortunes; that the Governments too, to encourage emigrations from Europe, not only pay the expence of personal transportation, but give lands gratis to strangers, with negroes to work for them, utensils of husbandry, and stocks of cattle. These are all wild imaginations; and those who go to America with expectations founded upon them, will surely find themselves disappointed.

The truth is, that, though there are in that country few people so miserable as the poor of Europe, there are also very few that in Europe would be called rich. It is rather a general happy mediocrity that prevails. There are few great proprietors of the soil, and few tenants; most people cultivate their own lands, or follow some handicraft or merchandise; very few are rich enough to live idly upon their rents or incomes, or to pay the high prices given in Europe for paintings, statues, architecture, and the other works of art that are more curious than useful. Hence the natural geniuses that have arisen in America, with such talents, have uniformly quitted that country for Europe, where they can be more suitably rewarded. It is true that letters and mathematical knowledge are in esteem there, but they are, at the same time, more common than is apprehended; there being already existing nine colleges, or universities, viz, four in New-England, and one in each of  
the



the provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, all furnished with learned professors: besides a number of smaller academies. These educate many of their youth in the languages, and those sciences that qualify men for the professions of divinity, law, and physick. Strangers, indeed, are by no means excluded from exercising those professions; and the quick increase of inhabitants every where gives them a chance of employ, which they have in common with the natives. Of civil offices or employments, there are few; no superfluous ones, as in Europe; and it is a rule established in some of the States, that no office should be so profitable as to make it desirable. The 36th article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania runs expressly in these words: "As every free-  
 " man, to preserve his independence, (if he has  
 " not a sufficient estate) ought to have some pro-  
 " fession, calling, trade, or farm, whereby he  
 " may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity  
 " for, nor use in, establishing offices of profit;  
 " the usual effects of which are dependence and  
 " servility, unbecoming freemen, in the possessors  
 " and expectants; faction, contention, corrup-  
 " tion and disorder among the people. Where-  
 " fore, whenever an office, through increase of  
 " fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to  
 " occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought  
 " to be lessened by the legislature."

These ideas prevailing more or less in all the

United States, it cannot be worth any man's while, who has a means of living at home, to expatriate himself in hopes of obtaining a profitable civil office in America; and as to military offices, they are at an end with the war, the armies being disbanded. Much less is it advisable for a person to go thither who has no other quality to recommend him than his birth. In Europe it has, indeed, its value; but it is a commodity that cannot be carried to a worse market than to that of America, where people do not enquire, concerning a stranger, *What is he?* but *What can he do?* If he has any useful art he is welcome; and if he exercises it, and behaves well, he will be respected by all that know him: but a mere man of quality, who on that account wants to live upon the public, by some office or salary, will be despised and disregarded. The husbandman is in honour there, and even the mechanic; because their employments are useful. The people have a saying, that God Almighty is himself a mechanic, the greatest in the universe: and he is respected and admired more for the variety, ingenuity and utility of his handiworks, than for the antiquity of his family. They are pleased with the observation of a negro, and frequently mention it, that Boccarorra (meaning, the white man) make de black man workee, make de horse workee, make de ox workee, make ebery ting workee; only de hog. He de hog, no workee; he eat,

he

he drink, he walk about, he go to sleep when he please, he libb like a gentleman. According to these opinions of the Americans, one of them would think himself more obliged to a genealogist who could prove for him that his ancestors and relations for ten generations had been ploughmen, smiths, carpenters, turners, weavers, tanners, or even shoemakers, and consequently, that they were useful members of society ; than if he could only prove that they were gentlemen, doing nothing of value, but living idly on the labour of others, mere *fruges consumere nati*\*, and otherwise *good for nothing*, till, by their death, their estates, like the carcase of the negro's gentleman-hog, come to be *cup up*.

With regard to encouragements from strangers from Government, they are really only what are derived from good laws and liberty. Strangers are welcome because there is room enough for them all, and, therefore, the old inhabitants are not jealous of them ; the laws protect them sufficiently, so that they have no need of the patronage of great men ; and every one will enjoy securely the profits of his industry. But, if he does not bring a fortune with him, he must work and be industrious to live. One or two years residence gives him all the rights of a citizen ; but the Government does not at present, whatever it may have done in former times, hire

\* There are a number of us born  
Merely to eat up the corn.



people to become settlers, by paying their passages, giving land, negroes, utensils, stock or any other kind of emolument whatsoever. In short, America is the land of labour, and by no means what the English call *Lubberland*, and the French, *Pays de Cocagne*, where the streets are said to be paved with half-peck loaves, the houses tiled with pancakes, and where the fowls fly about ready roasted, crying, *come, eat me*.

Who, then, are the kind of persons to whom an emigration to America may be advantageous? And what are the advantages they may reasonably expect?

Land being cheap in that country, from the vast forests still void of inhabitants, and not likely to be occupied in an age to come, inso-much that the propriety of an hundred acres of fertile soil full of wood may be obtained near the frontiers, in many places, for eight or ten guineas, hearty young labouring men, who understand the husbandry of corn and cattle (which is nearly the same in that country as in Europe,) may easily establish themselves there. A little money, saved of the good wages they receive there while they work for others, enables them to buy the land and begin their plantation, in which they are assisted by the good will of their neighbours, and some credit. Multitudes of poor people from England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany, have by this means in a few years become

2

wealthy

wealthy farmers, who, in their own countries, where all the lands are fully occupied, and the wages of labour low, could never have emerged from the mean condition wherein they were born.

From the salubrity of the air, the healthiness of the climate, the plenty of good provisions, and the encouragement to early marriages by the certainty of subsistence in cultivating the earth, the increase of inhabitants by natural generation is very rapid in America, and becomes still more so by the accession of strangers. Hence there is a continual demand for more artificers of all the necessary and useful kinds, to supply those cultivators of the earth with houses, and with furniture and utensils of the grosser sorts, which cannot so well be brought from Europe. Tolerably good workmen in any of those mechanic arts, are sure to find employ, and to be well paid for their work; there being no restraints preventing strangers from exercising any art they understand, nor any permission necessary. If they are poor, they begin first as servants or journeymen; and if they are sober, industrious, and frugal, they soon become masters, establish themselves in business, marry, raise families, and become respectable citizens.

Also, persons of moderate fortunes and capitals, who, having a number of children to provide

vide for, are desirous of bringing them up to industry, and of securing estates for their posterity, have opportunities of doing it in America, which Europe does not afford. There they may be taught and practise profitable mechanic arts, without incurring disgrace on that account; but, on the contrary, acquiring respect by such abilities. There small capitals laid out in lands, which daily become more valuable by the increase of people, afford a solid prospect of ample fortunes hereafter for those children. The writer of this has known several instances of large tracts of land, bought, on what was then the frontier of Pennsylvania for ten pounds per hundred acres, which, after twenty years, when the settlements had been extended far beyond them, sold readily, without any improvement made upon them, for three pounds per acre. The acre in America is the same with the English acre, or the acre of Normandy.

Those who desire to understand the state of Government in America, would do well to read the Constitutions of the several States, and the Articles of Confederation that bind the whole together for general purposes, under the direction of one assembly called the Congress. These Constitutions have been printed by order of Congress in America; two editions of them have, also, been printed in London; and a good translation



translation of them into French has lately been published at Paris.

Several of the princes of Europe, having of late formed an opinion of advantage to arise by producing all commodities and manufactures within their own dominions, so as to diminish or render useless their importations, have endeavoured to entice workmen from other countries, by high salaries, privileges, &c. Many persons pretending to be skilled in various great manufactures, imagining that America must be in want of them, and that Congress would probably be disposed to imitate the princes above-mentioned, have proposed to go over, on condition of having their passages paid, lands given, salaries appointed, exclusive privileges for terms of years, &c. Such persons, on reading the Articles of Confederation, will find that the Congress have no power committed to them, or money put into their hands, for such purposes; and that, if any such encouragement is given, it must be by the government of some separate State. This, however, has rarely been done in America; and when it has been done, it has rarely succeeded, so as to establish a manufacture, which the country was not yet so ripe for as to encourage private persons to set it up; labour being generally too dear there, and hands difficult to be kept together, every one desiring to be a master, and the cheapness of land inclining many to leave trades

trades for agriculture. Some, indeed, have met with success, and are carried on to advantage; but they are generally such as require only a few hands, or wherein great part of the work is performed by machines. Goods that are bulky, and of so small value as not well to bear the expence of freight, may often be made cheaper in the country than they can be imported; and the manufacture of such goods will be profitable wherever there is a sufficient demand. The farmers in America produce, indeed, a deal of wool and flax; and none is exported, it is all worked up; but it is in the way of domestic manufacture for the use of the family. The buying up quantities of wool and flax, with the design to employ spinners, weavers, &c. and form great establishments, producing quantities of linen and wollen goods for sale, has been several times attempted in different provinces; but those projects have generally failed, goods of equal value being imported cheaper. And when the Governments have been solicited to support such schemes by encouragements in money, or by imposing duties on importation of such goods, it has been generally refused, on this principle, that, if the country is ripe for the manufacture, it may be carried on by private persons to advantage; and if not, it is a folly to think of forcing nature. Great establishments of manufacture require great numbers of poor to do the work

work for small wages; these poor are to be found in Europe, but will not be found in America till the lands are all taken up and cultivated, and the excess of people who cannot get land, want employment. The manufacture of silk, they say, is natural in France, as that of cloth in England, because each country produces in plenty the first material: but, if England will have a manufacture of silk as well as that of cloth, and France one of cloth as well as that of silk, these unnatural operations must be supported by mutual prohibitions, or high duties on the importation of each other's goods; by which means, the workmen are enabled to tax the home consumer by greater prices, while the higher wages they receive make them neither happier nor richer, since they only drink more and work less. Therefore, the Governments in America do nothing to encourage such projects. The people, by this means, are not imposed on either by the merchant or mechanic; if the merchant demands too much profit on imported shoes, they buy of the shoemaker; and if he asks too high a price, they take them of the merchant. Thus the two professions are checks on each other. The shoemaker, however, has, on the whole, a considerable profit upon his labour in America, beyond what he had in Europe; as he can add to his price a sum nearly equal to all the expences of freight and commission,



commission, risque or insurance, &c. necessarily charged by the merchant. And the case is the same with the workmen in every other mechanic art. Hence it is, that artisans generally live better and more easily in America than in Europe; and such as are good œconomists make a comfortable provision for age and for their children. Such may, therefore, remove with advantage to America.

In the old long-settled countries of Europe, all arts, trades, professions farms, &c. are so full that it is difficult for a poor man, who has children, to place them where they may gain, or learn to gain, a decent livelihood. The artisans, who fear creating future rivals in business, refuse to take apprentices but upon conditions of money, maintenance, or the like, which the parents are unable to comply with. Hence the youth are dragged up in ignorance of every gainful art, and obliged to become soldiers, servants, or thieves, for a subsistence. In America, the rapid increase of inhabitants takes away that fear of rivalry, and artisans willingly receive apprentices from the hope of profit by their labour during the remainder of the time stipulated, after they shall be instructed. Hence it is easy for poor families to get their children instructed; for the artisans are so desirous of apprentices that many of them will even give money to the parents to have boys from ten to fifteen years of age

age bound apprentices to them till the age of twenty-one; and many poor parents have, by that means, on their arrival in the country, raised money enough to buy land sufficient to establish themselves, and to subsist the rest of their family by agriculture. These contracts for apprentices are made before a magistrate, who regulates the agreement according to reason and justice; and, having in view the formation of a future useful citizen, obliges the master to engage by a written indenture, not only that, during the time of service stipulated, the apprentice shall be duly provided with meat drink, apparel, washing and lodging, and at its expiration with a compleat suit of cloaths, but, also, that he shall be taught to read, write, and cast accompts; and that he shall be well instructed in the art and profession of his master, or some other, by which he may afterwards gain a livelihood, and be able in his turn to raise a family. A copy of this indenture is given to the apprentice or his friends, and the magistrate keeps a record of it, to which recourse may be had, in case of failure by the master in any point of performance. This desire among the masters to have more hands employed in working for them, induces them to pay the passages of young persons, of both sexes, who on their arrival agree to serve them one, two, three, or four years; those, who have already learned a trade, agreeing for a shorter

term, in proportion to their skill, and the consequent immediate value of their service; and those, who have none, agreeing for a longer term, in consideration of being taught an art their poverty would not permit them to acquire in their own country.

The almost general mediocrity of fortune that prevails in America obliging its people to follow some business for subsistence, those vices that arise usually from idleness are in a great measure prevented. Industry and constant employment are great preservatives of the morals and virtue of a nation. Hence bad examples to youth are more rare in America; which must be a comfortable consideration to parents. To this may be truly added, that serious religion, under its various denominations, is not only tolerated, but respected and practised. Atheism is unknown there, infidelity rare and secret; so that persons may live to a great age in that country without having their piety shocked by meeting with either an atheist or an infidel. And the Divine Being seems to have manifested his approbation of the mutual forbearance and kindness with which the different sects treat each other, by the remarkable prosperity with which he has been pleased to favour the whole country.



## Errata occasioned by the Author's absence from the Press.

Preface p. iv. *for* terrify, *read* terrifying.

- Page 6. line 15, instead of Such, &c. *read* If such an opportunity presents itself, I have, &c.
15. note, line 1, *for* This, *r.* This disorder.
- 18, line 3, dele or 250.  
line 10, after are, insert too often.
- 27, line 12, *for* certainly *r.* certainty.
- 35, line 2, after corn, *r.* (maize).
- 49, line 4, after state, add, as a note—At present Philadelphia contains about 70,000, New York about 40,000, Lexington 1,500 inhabitants.
- 50, line 1, after country, add situations of America.  
13, instead of in the country, *r.* remote from the great towns.
- 53, line 2, *f.* b. after could *r.* afford to.
- 76, line 2, *for* objections *r.* obligations.
- 79, line 3, after of, add, unproductive industry and
- 80, line 2, *for* my circumstances *for* ease to my children, *r.* the easy establishment of a family hereafter.
- 81, line 13, after eight, add, weeks.
- 89, The paragraph beginning N. B. should have been inserted as a note.
- 95, At the end of the note, add T. C.
- 104, line 15, after indifferent, add from Philadelphia to Hamburg they are very good.
- 108, line 16, *r.* tons, from about one hundred and fifty miles above Sunbury.
- 109, line 12, after it: add not high enough for inundation.  
23, *for* will, *r.* was expected to be.
- 115, Add to the note, or thereabout.
- 120, line 22, *for* rock, *r.* , rock.
- 125, line 10, *f.* b. *for* gourd-seed maize, *r.* gourd-seed-maize.
- 127, line 6, *for* stake fence, *r.* snake-fence.